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THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES.
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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, will be sent to one address, but the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.
A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-Eight Columns, made up expressly for circulating in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President and the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 10.

The President is extremely anxious, and will use every means in his power to accomplish a modification of the present tariff, the raising of the four new regiments, and the increase of the navy; and these will be among the first measures to which the attention of both branches of the Legislature will be called during the present session.

Senator HAMLIN's room was entered last night, while he was sleeping, and money and other articles belonging to him stolen.

The redemption of the Public Debt, last week, amounted to $48,300.

WORK FOR THE PRESENT SESSION.

The President's Message and the Greytown Affair.

Our Legation at London.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 7, 1854.

Among the measures laid over from last Session,—with the confident anticipation by many of its friends that it would pass during the present,—is the French Spoliation Bill, in which a very large number of claimants, especially in Massachusetts, are deeply interested. It is not pleasant to disseminate evil tidings; but I am compelled to assure these claimants that they will not do well to anticipate the much wished success of this measure. At no time during the last three years could it have been passed without a most herculean effort; and the general overthrow of its special advocates in the House—the Massachusetts members—at the recent election, has lessened even the chance it had a year ago,—for the influence of a dead man in Congress amounts to comparatively little. If, however, the claimants design making an effort, in the face of these accumulating difficulties, the sooner they get at work the better. They will need all their time, and all the power they can bring to bear, to secure the slightest chance of success, notwithstanding the failure of Congress to adjust their claims is one of the foulest disgraces upon the pages of American history.

The President in his Message intimates very distinctly that the power which bombarded Copenhagen is the one which has characterized our bombardment of Greytown with "more of harshness than of justice." The Executive did not see fit to give us any more particular information in relation to the attitude assumed by Great Britain with reference to the Greytown affair; and yet it is well known to be a subject of correspondence between the two Governments. Lord CLARENDON stated to an American gentleman about three weeks ago, that his Government had been much pained by the receipt of a letter from Mr. MARCY in relation to this subject, the tone and spirit of which seemed inconsistent with that friendliness and good neighborhood which ought to characterize the intercourse of Great Britain and the United States.

This letter, I understand, was a refusal to entertain the claims presented by British subjects for indemnity for loss of property by the Greytown bombardment, Mr. MARCY assuming that the residents of Greytown were pirates and outlaws, and not subjects, therefore, of governmental interference and protection, nor yet of indemnification for their losses. But Lord CLARENDON could not understand Mr. MARCY's argument. "Surely," he said, "the American Government does not send its officers to demand apologies of pirates, as it did of the people of Greytown, before it was bombarded!" This shrewd argument against the Administration explanation of that unfortunate transaction will be a difficult one to get over, it strikes me.

For one, I have been long awaiting, with considerable interest, the promised unanswerable defence of the "siege of Greytown," really hoping, for the credit of the country, that there were new facts to be developed which would relieve the Nation of some of the odium it has entailed. Thus far we have nothing but the ingenious and labored apology offered in the message—a resumé of facts with which we were already familiar—as a sort of platform from which to jump at a conclusion that begs the entire question at issue. It must strike every candid mind, I think, that the Administration is very doubtful of its own position when it confesses the necessity of such labored explanation. Surely it would be better to acknowledge the fallibility of human judgment, confess the sin of Greytown, and so close the chapter with a page of penitence that would atone somewhat for its disgrace.

I do not remember to have seen it stated, publicly, that Admiral FANSHAWE, of the British Navy, has been ordered to the command of the West India squadron with an increased force. The object of this movement is to check our impetuosity in Central America, if there should seem to be occasion for it. It is at least doubtful whether this act of the British Government will be apt to mend our manners or our temper. On the contrary, unless great prudence and mutual forbearance are exercised by the British and American forces in that quarter, a disastrous collision may occur at any moment. Great Britain should remember always, that however much the people of the United States may condemn the victory of Greytown, they will not brook British interference in the affairs of Central America, and especially will not yield to British pretensions to political control there, either directly or indirectly.

The death of Hon. PRESLEY EWING was announced in the House to-day, and the usual honors were paid to his memory. I trust your Congressional reporters have communicated the eulogy delivered by Hon. M. S. LATHAM, of California, which in matter impresses me as a perfect gem by all who heard it. Mr. LATHAM is one of the finest speakers in Congress. The simplest sentences from his lips seem clothed with exquisite beauty and bathed in the hues of enthusiasm, so impressive is his delivery, and so natural every intonation. He was listened to to-day, as always, with profoundest interest.

In the Senate, in violation of a positive rule, the death was also announced, and the Senate adjourned. The rule I refer to is one moved by Hon. HENRY CLAY during his last term in the Senate, and provides that when a member of Congress dies during a recess, and away from Washington, no notice of the occurrence shall be taken by the Senate. The rule has always been kept in the Senate heretofore. Some time since, I remember, the death of two Massachusetts members was passed over in the Senate without notice, and the death even of a Senator, Mr. WHITCOMB, of Indiana, has never, to this day, been officially mentioned in the body of which he was a member at the time of his decease. This is all wrong. The rule should be kept or be abrogated. It is not decent, especially, that such a rule as this should be enforced at one time, and nullified at others, because such a course places upon the record a seeming disrespect for those whose decease is not made the subject of eulogistic ceremony.

M. CUETA, the Spanish Minister, I am happy to inform you, is rapidly recovering from the injuries sustained by being thrown from his carriage, and may soon be expected about again. His escape from death has been very narrow. Mr. MOLINA, the Minister from Costa Rica, is failing fast from consumption, which will probably add him to its countless victims ere many days. He is at present at the head of the diplomatic corps, and is widely esteemed as an amiable and most courteous gentleman.

Our Legation at London has been known of late as "SICKLES, SANDERS & CO." There is more of aptness in the title of the firm than I had supposed, as will be seen by the following list of the Legation, published by its members, a copy of which has come into my hands.

UNITED STATES LEGATION.

Minister—Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, No. 56 Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

Secretary of Legation—DANIEL E. SICKLES, Esq.

Attachés—Colonel T. B. LAWRENCE, WM. H. WELSH, Esq., No. 56 Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

Consul—GEORGE N. SANDERS, Esq., No. 45 Weymouth-street, Portland-place.

Government Dispatch Agent—Mr. JOHN MILLER, No. 26 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.

To sum up, you see we have here one "Honorable," one "Colonel," three "Esquires," and one plain "Mr."—quite a variety. The designation assigned the dispatch agent is probably intended to indicate that he is not a sovereign, but only an Englishman—such distinctions being essential to establish the Democracy of the majority of the firm, who don't like to rely upon their inability to stand the PEABODY dinners for evidence of their purity. But how, pray, became the Consul a member of the Legation? And what diplomatic functions or privileges has the Dispatch Agent? Mr. BUCHANAN's name is placed at the head of the list, you perceive, which seems to show that the firm have not altogether forgotten what is due to years and diplomatic etiquette—no great merit in them either, when it is remembered that they can make the Minister really useful, at times, when they find any hard knots in the way of their diplomacy. What a nice time "Young America" must be having at London!

Postmaster-General CAMPBELL, ever ready to accommodate the Press, has recently made an arrangement by which Southern correspondents from this city may mail their letters to the great cities on the Southern route up to the moment when the mail leaves the office—which is an hour after the closing of the regular mail.

Arrest of an Irish Girl for Setting on Fire a Catholic Church—Discharge of James McDonald, Claimed under the Ashburton Treaty—Decision of Judge Phelps, &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 9.

ELLEN KEENAN, a young Irish girl, has been arrested in Watertown, for setting on fire a Catholic Church in that place. She is reported to have had some difficulty with the priest.

JAMES MCDONALD, claimed under the Ashburton Treaty, on a charge of murder in Nova Scotia, was yesterday discharged by the United States Commissioner, the evidence showing the case to be one of manslaughter.

Judge PHELPS, of Vermont, has given a written opinion that the personal property of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, comprising all the rolling stock and tools of the road, can be held by the second mortgage trustees, who are now in possession of them.

J. A. STUDLEY, an actor, while performing at the National theatre, in this city, this afternoon, had his hand shot off by the accidental discharge of a pistol.

THEO. CORDIS, Esq., an eminent merchant of this city, died this morning, at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

The health of Boston is excellent. For the week ending to-day there have been but fifty-one deaths.

The thermometer early this morning stood at eleven degrees below zero, and the weather during the day has been very cold, with a strong westerly gale blowing.

The Dead Body of a Human Being discovered in a Box at the Railroad Station at Amsterdam—Supposed to be that of Miss Moore, of Rochester.

UTICA, Saturday, Dec. 9.

A few days since, a passenger on one of the night trains of the Central Railroad left a box in charge of the porter at the station at Amsterdam, stating that he would return for it in a day or two, and then continued on his way to the eastward. Not coming back, however, at the appointed time, the box was opened, and it was found to contain the remains of a human being. The body having been partly dissected, could not be recognized. The Coroner held an inquest upon it, and, as nothing of importance concerning it could be elicited, it was interred.

As the singular disappearance of Miss MOORE, of Rochester, has not yet been accounted for, this fact has led to the impression there that these are the remains of that young lady.

Large Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 9.

A fire broke out in this city at 6 o'clock this evening, on the north side of Baltimore-street, between Eutaw and Paca-streets, in JOHN MCGOWAN's liquor warehouse. The flames soon spread from there to six adjoining buildings, each four stories high, occupied by the following named persons: NEWSHAM & CO., iron railing establishments; MILLS & MURRAY, flour and feed depôt; E. MILLS & BROTHERS, tin and stove warehouse; JOHN ROTHROCK, tinner; E. P. CUSLER, painter, and by KNABE, GAELTE & CO., for one of their piano workshops. The buildings were all destroyed, with their entire contents, leaving nothing but the walls, a crumbled-up mass of ruins. M. B. CLARK & BROTHERS' flour warehouse was on fire at one time, but escaped destruction. It was the only building in the row saved. The Eutaw House was in great danger of being destroyed in the course of the evening, and its preservation is owing to the firemen having devoted nearly their whole attention to save it and the surrounding buildings.

Great Pigeon Shooting Match at Paterson, New-Jersey.

PATERSON, Saturday, Dec. 9.

The great pigeon shooting match, which has been so long talked of, and so extensively discussed in sporting circles, for the past month, commenced here at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Paterson Cricket Club ground, back of the Passaic Falls, was the place selected by the contestants for the shooting to take place, and about three hundred persons were present to witness the trial. The match was between Mr. PILKINGTON, of this place, and Mr. HAMPSON, of Yonkers, N. Y., for fifty dollars a side, each having twenty-one birds to shoot at, at sixty yards boundary. Mr. PILKINGTON gave Mr. HAMPSON five dollars to shoot here. The following is the result:

PILKINGTON killed 15 out of 17 birds.

HAMPSON killed 10 out of 17 birds.

Mr. HAMPSON hit his last bird, but it fell about ninety yards from the trap, and being thirty yards outside the boundary, of course it was not counted. After shooting at his seventeenth bird, Mr. HAMPSON gave up the contest, and the stakeholder passed the funds over to Mr. PILKINGTON.

The betting on the ground, as the match progressed, was from three to one to twenty-five to one on Mr. PILKINGTON.

The Safety of Peter Richings.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 9.

A dispatch just received here from New-Orleans says that PETER RICHINGS and his daughter were at Memphis on the 8th inst., and were expected in New-Orleans on Monday next.

Later from Havana—The Union's News—Markets, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 9.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, of the New-Orleans and San Juan line, from New-York *via* Havana arrived at this port to-day, and will resume her place in the California line, thus placing this city in direct communication with San Francisco, semi-monthly. The *Webster* brings Havana dates of the 5th inst., but the news is wholly unimportant.

The European advices per the steamer *Union*, have come to hand, and are regarded as decidedly unfavorable. The tendency of prices is downward. We hear of sales, thus far, of 4,000 bales. Lard in kegs is selling at 11c.

Arrival of the Steamship Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Dec. 9.

The steamship *Alabama*, from New-York, arrived here at 1 o'clock this afternoon, with all on board well.

Arrival of the Steamship Nashville.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 9.

The United States Mail Steamship *Nashville*, Capt. M. BERRY, arrived here at 10 o'clock last night.

Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 9.

By the arrival of the Southern Mail as late as due we have received New-Orleans papers of Sunday, but they are wholly devoid of news.

Loss of the Steamer Ellen Gisborne.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 9.

Private advices from Halifax leave no reasonable ground to doubt but that the steamer *Ellen Gisborne*, formerly employed by the Newfoundland Telegraph Company, foundered on her recent passage from this city to St. John's. She had been here for repairs, and was on her way back to St. John's. Her officers and crew undoubtedly went down with her.

Loss of a New Mississippi Steamer.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 8.

The new steamer *Chancellor*, bound to New-Orleans, sunk near Cairo, and became a total loss.

The Ohio River—Connection Between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Central Ohio Road—Railroad Accident, &c.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 10.

The Ohio River at Wheeling is closed up with ice.

The connection between the Baltimore and Ohio Road and the Central Ohio Road is kept open at Benwood by a boat, which is still running.

On Friday last a train on the Centre Ohio Railroad was thrown off the track, the engineer killed, and a fireman fatally injured. The locomotive, baggage, and an oyster car, were smashed to pieces, but fortunately none of the passengers were injured.

JOHN P. KENNEDY, of this city, has been elected the President of the Consolidated Companies on the Northern Central Railway.

Weather at Boston—The Municipal Election.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 10.

The weather has considerably moderated here since yesterday. It is slightly foggy this evening with indications of rain.

The Know-Nothings are confident of electing their entire ticket by a handsome majority at the Municipal election to-morrow.

The Weather at Cincinnati—Hog Market—Exchange, &c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 9.

The weather has greatly moderated since our last dispatch, it being now much warmer, with strong indications of rain.

The receipts of Hogs are very large, and we quote the prices for them at $4 50@$4 75.

Eastern Exchange is unsettled, varying from par to 1 ⅌ cent. premium. Some of the Banks are checking at ½ ⅌ cent. premium.

CITY POLITICS.

Address of the Chairman of the Young Men's Whig General Committee.

The final meeting of the Young Men's Whig General Committee for 1854, was held last Tuesday evening at the Broadway House. The Chairman, Justice JAMES H. WELSH, took leave of the Committee, and addressed them as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: As the political year that limits the existence of this Committee draws so nearly to a close, that no contingency seems probable under which you may be called upon to reassemble, I take this opportunity to speak to you of matters suggested by the circumstances of my position through your favor. That position was attained through your own free act, with no other pledge, bargain, or compromise than such as could be implied from a mutual understanding that the union of all sections of the Whig party should form the basis of our political action. It was in pursuance of this understanding that your Chairman, in the discharge of a duty imposed by the rules of the Committee, endeavored so to form the Sub-Committees as to fairly embody in them the various Whig influences represented in this General Committee—looking not beyond the Committee for direction, recognizing no clique, section or faction as entitled to preference, belonging to none, owing fealty or allegiance to none. It is true that your Chairman in common with other Whigs held opinions in regard to measures that had been discussed before the country, that differed with those of a very large number of the members of this Committee. The individual right to hold and freely express those opinions, or their opposites, consistently with the obligations that bound us together as a Committee, was mutually conceded. The evil results that followed efforts made in previous Committees to suppress legitimate expression of opinion concerning public men and public measures, were deeply felt, and more conciliatory counsels prevailed when the power of patronage was withdrawn from the hand that overshadowed the deliberations of the General Committee of Democratic Whig Young men. The full attendance at our regular and special meetings, the fraternal manner of the members, and the cordial and unanimous support accorded to your Chairman on all occasions, indicate that we attained the outward semblance, at least, of union and harmony in the Committee. It was this consolidated action that procured representation in the Joint Executive Committee on equal terms with the senior General Committee, and concurrent action upon subject matter reported by the Joint Executive Committee.

The people have exhibited a kindly feeling towards this Committee, by selecting, at the late election, from our number a City Judge, a Representative in Congress, a member of the State Legislature, a Governor of the Almshouse, and several members of the Common Council. If any unobtrusive merit panting for appreciation has been overlooked in the bestowal of rewards, have faith that the people who have shown themselves to be so sagacious and generous, will hereafter do it full justice. The Register of the County elect was, for years, a prominent member, and the thrice elected Surrogate of the County, who was regularly nominated in this Broadway House for a three years' term, who was twice renominated by acclamation, and who was the only candidate before the whole City and county at the late election who received a majority of the votes cast for a particular office, filled for a term the Chairmanship of the General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men. It is charged that party morals are reduced so low that the nomination of such a man is only made to secure the success of the whole ticket with inferior triumphs as the special object; or, because those whose influence is directly felt in making nominations, have not the capacity to fill, or the courage to attempt to fill the office with one of their number. That such considerations have weight with some in party Conventions there can be no doubt; but the support given to the Surrogate elect in Whig Conventions, was impelled by loftier and more unselfish considerations. That support was an evidence of the virtue existing in every individual, and in every combination of individuals.

It was the meed of approbation to a faithful public officer and a faithful member of the Whig party, and it was a recognition of the services he had rendered to the Whig party by the dignity, purity and ability of his conduct. Through such men we trace out the landmarks of party, which cease to be effective or honorable, and ought to cease to be successful, when it permits the inferior to prevail over the moral influences.

Let those individuals who withdrew from political association with the masses and set up a private political lodge in University-place, ponder upon the wreck of their Mayoralty venture, and by analogy reason upon the probable result in the choice of a Surrogate at the late election, if they had undertaken to steer that bark single-handed. To practically carry out the intention of our Democratic institutions, combinations must be formed to accomplish the expression of the wishes of the majority in the guidance of public affairs. Let us then affectionately invite our quondam friends who now occupy in their icy grandeur that Reform lodge in University-place, back to the genial society of the Broadway House, where masses through whose improvidence they enjoy their large pecuniary acquisitions, love to congregate. They need fear no contamination from the association. The most bearing of severe respectability may be preserved in all its stiffness; and we should promise as an inducement, and with their aid carry out the promise, to reform our primary elections. These primary elections are wonderful institutions. They came in with the cheap, cash newspapers, when the masses began to read for themselves, instead of being read for and done for by the few. The primary elections are recognized by a law of the State which makes it a special duty of the Police Department of the City of New-York to guard and protect them. Members of the Committee, guard and protect your primary elections. Reform them—you ought not to wait for assurance that they need it.

Among the offices alluded to that members of this Committee have been elected to fill, is that of Governor of the Almshouse. The gentleman elected was not nominated by a Whig Convention at the Broadway House. For particulars of the way the thing was done, you must see "Sam," if you require information. I have never sought his acquaintance,—never formed it. In justice to that mysterious individual, we must acknowledge his aid to some one here at the late election. If you see him, he may tell you that if our Nominating Conventions had been qualified a little more with the hue of decency, he would have done still more for you.

I congratulate you, individually, upon the election of MYRON H. CLARK, HENRY J. RAYMOND, and the rest of the Whig State ticket.

The passage of the so-called Nebraska bill elicited no comment from this Committee in the shape of published resolutions. As to what was our duty in the matter, there may be a difference of opinion. For myself, I received the blow with a tolerably good temper, and was half inclined to turn the other cheek up. That blow negatived the finality doctrine applied to legislative compromises repealable, and paved the way for the vindication of a higher doctrine, that Presidents and legislators must not presume to tell the people that they have performed functions properly devolving upon their successors. Hereafter, it is to be hoped that Congress will legislate for the general welfare, within the conditions of the Constitution, regardless of the howls of sections. When, because of that legitimate exercise of the powers conferred upon our representatives in Congress by the Constitution, our brothers of other sections taunt us with the accusation of an unfraternity that is foreign to our natures, reply firmly, that we seek nothing that is not lawful, and nothing inconsistent with the dictates of our consciences—that we will share with them our wealth, and sacrifice in their defence our blood—but that with a crime of their conceived interest, to use unwillingly so harsh a term, in view of the fact that it is hereditary, and not of their own origination, we will have no participation. We have enough of our own to answer for.

Permit me to reiterate thanks for the honor I have received at your hands. I wish you prosperity in all your well-intentioned undertakings.

Proposed Consolidation of the Democratic Party.

The Young Men's Union Democratic Club met on Saturday evening, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms. Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, President, occupied the chair.

The occasion and purport of the meeting was briefly explained in a few introductory remarks by Mr. COCHRANE.

The Circular issued by the Young Men's Democratic Union Club was then read.

In compliance with the Circular, Mr. COCHRANE continued, a meeting was held at the place designated, on the evening of the 2d inst., when initiatory steps were taken, resolutions passed, and Committees appointed, toward the accomplishment of the design set forth in the Circular. They were now met a second time, to complete as far as practicable the work then began. The object of the meeting was simply the adoption of a course deemed best calculated to insure the union of the discordant sections of the Democratic party. In the campaign just closed, he was happy to say, the masses of the party, through effort for the accomplishment of one single and mighty aim, had been brought into an intimate fusion. It was desirable that this combination of feeling and interest might continue. To effect this, it was suggested:

First—That all Associations organized under the name of Seymour Clubs be known hereafter under the title of Democratic Union Clubs.

Second—That this Club be organized in every ward of the City where now incomplete or unorganized.

Third—That each of these clubs thus formed have its own delegates to represent them in Tammany Hall, which is to constitute the central body, having supervision over the whole. He proposed, as the best course, that it be ascertained in the outset how many wards were represented, and in how many Union Clubs organizations were already complete. It could then be determined whether there were sufficient numbers present, and so apportion away the different wards as to justify an election of officers.

The Secretary called the role.

Nineteen Wards were found to be represented in the meeting, but the numbers being so unequal from the various Wards, he thought it not advisable to proceed to an election.

Mr. LORDELL offered a resolution that a Committee be appointed to report names for officers to be voted for by the delegates present at the next meeting.

Mr. MEHIR proposed, as an amendment, that the meeting proceed to an election to-night.

Col. HICOK said the resolution was obviously out of order, unless a resolution passed at the last meeting be first rescinded.

The resolution offered by Mr. LORDELL was withdrawn.

The following resolution, presented by Mr. WAINWRIGHT, was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That five delegates from each Ward be elected by the Union Democratic Association, to assemble at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, on Saturday next, for the purpose of electing officers to this body, and for whatever other business it may see fit to transact.

Messrs. MEHIR, MURPHY, ANDREWS, CARR, and LORDELL were, on motion, appointed a Committee to draw up rules and regulations for the Convention, to be presented at the next meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

$1,200,000 IN GOLD.

The Sandwich Islands Ministry Unanimously Agree Upon Annexation.

Later from Oregon, Washington Territory, &c., &c.

A PRIZE FIGHT.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

ADDITIONAL FROM CHINA.

The steamer *North Star*, from Aspinwall, with a week's later news from California, and interesting political news from the Sandwich Islands, arrived on Saturday morning.

Purser HULL, as usual, obliges us with early packages, while the Express Companies are as punctual as ever in their favors.

The Pacific Mail steamer *Golden Age* sailed from San Francisco Nov. 16 at 10 o'clock A. M., arriving at Acapulco 22d, at 7 o'clock P. M., and left Acapulco for Panama 24th, at 6 o'clock A. M.; arrived at Panama 28th, at 6 o'clock P. M., 11 days 20 hours running time from San Francisco. The passengers, mails and treasure that came by her, left Panama for Aspinwall on the morning of the 29th. The passengers arrived at Aspinwall the same day, but the mail car ran off the track, and did not arrive at Aspinwall until the morning of the 30th.

The United States Mail steamer *North Star* arrived at Aspinwall 28th Nov., at 10 o'clock P. M., and sailed again for New-York, 30th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Experienced strong gales from the northward during the entire homeward passage.

The steamer *Falcon*, from Havana, arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 30th, was to sail again same day on the return trip.

The Railroad is progressing finely, and as the rains are about over, we may look forward to an early completion of that great work.

The passengers from New-York by the *North Star* left Aspinwall for Panama on the morning of the 29th, and got through to Panama that afternoon. By the time the next run of passengers cross the Isthmus the rains will have entirely ceased, and they will be enabled to make the transit from *Ocean to Ocean* in five or six hours.

The *North Star* brings home several passengers that left New-York by her on the 20th of October. They went from Panama to San Francisco in steamer *Golden Gate*, (which steamer made the run in 11 days 16 hours,) and had 3 days to transact their business in San Francisco before the sailing of the *Golden Age*. Their absence from New-York extends over a space of only 40 days.

Commander CADWALLADER RINGGOLD, of the Pacific Exploring Expedition, Mr. F. D. STEWART, his Secretary, Mr. E. A. LE ROY, bearer of dispatches from China and Sandwich Islands, and Mr. J. J. WHIPPLE, U. S. N., are among the passengers per *North Star*. The above named gentlemen arrived at San Francisco on the 11th Nov. in the U. S. steamer *Susquehanna*, from the Sandwich Islands.

DIED.—Dec. 5, PEDRO SOUTHERO, Panama Railroad laborer.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.

Interesting and Detailed Account of the Cruise of the Susquehanna.

Special Correspondence of the N.Y. Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Nov. 12, 1854.

The United States steam-frigate *Susquehanna* arrived here yesterday from Hong Kong, *via* Japan and the Sandwich Islands.

In obedience to an order from the Navy Department, the *Susquehanna* was detached from the Japan Expedition, and placed at the disposal of our Commissioner to China in March last. Since that time she has visited various ports in China, and is now about terminating a long and eventful cruise, having been in commission for nearly four years.

On the first day of August, Mr. MCLANE, the Commissioner, left Shanghai, China, for the southern ports. At Whampoa or Canton he met Commodore PERRY. By an arrangement between them the *Powhatan* was substituted for the *Susquehanna*, and the exchange was made at Hong Kong in the latter part of August. After taking on board coal and provisions, and having been detained a day or two in consequence of a court-martial, the *Susquehanna* on the 4th of September last sailed from China for the United States. She was ordered home by the way of the Pacific, in obedience to instructions received from the Secretary of the Navy, who directed that she should touch on the way at the Sandwich Islands, San Francisco, Valparaiso, &c., thence proceeding to Philadelphia; but the addition of stopping at Japan originated with Commodore PERRY. All this was a gross act of injustice to the crew, whose terms of service had long since expired. It was but due to them to send the ship home by the shortest route.

From Hong Kong to the coast of Japan, the *Susquehanna* towed the store-ship *Southampton*, loaded with coal for herself and the *Mississippi*—which vessel was to follow upon the same route in a few days. In doing this, much time and coal were consumed; for even when 300 miles from Simoda—the port in Japan to which she was bound—the *Susquehanna*, without a tow, could easily have been one-third the distance to the Sandwich Islands, with the same consumption of fuel.

Two days out, Passed Assistant-Surgeon HAMILTON, who was sent on board an invalid, died. His remains were carried to Japan, and there interred.

On the 10th of September the group of islands to the southward of the principal islands of the Japanese Empire were made. Close to one of these, called on the French chart *Pacifique*, the two vessels passed. This was observed to be volcanic, and in a state of eruption at the time; the smoke issuing from the crater being for the most part yellow and sulphury in appearance. Parts of the island are well wooded and a portion of it is in a high state of cultivation. On the south side there is a village, situated in an agreeable valley, and rendered picturesque by terraces. The weather was good, and a fine opportunity was afforded the ships for running through Van Dieman's Straits, and making a thorough examination of them. But no advantage was taken of this.

Upon the coast of Japan the same current, the same weather, the same tide-rips, and even precisely the same weed, are to be found as are met with in our own Gulf Stream. In truth, it is represented that there is no characteristic existing in the stream of the Atlantic, that is not to be found in that of the Pacific, even to the tongue of cold water, or Polar current underneath. This is a matter which will hereafter, in all probability, be thoroughly investigated.

Towards night on the 13th of September, the *Southampton* parted her tow-lines. It was blowing very strong from the northward and eastward of the time, and it was not attempted to take her in tow again. The steamer started off like a free courser, but was soon slowed down to wait for her consort. She was nowhere to be seen, however, next morning, and as the day was fine, and the wind moderate, the *Susquehanna* proceeded more rapidly on her course, leaving the storeship to pursue hers. Fusi-Jaima, a volcanic peak twelve-thousand feet high, was seen in the afternoon, and at night the ship had arrived close to some of the islands off the Bay of Jeddo. Early in the morning of the 15th she ran into the harbor of Simoda, and the *Southampton* arrived on the following day. Soon after the *Susquehanna* entered the port, the Harbor Master, one of the pilots, and several officers and interpreters went on board. Some of these were recognized by the officers of the ship as old friends whom they had met on her two previous visits to Japan.

The harbor of Simoda, one of the ports agreed upon for trade with Americans, is merely an indentation, of no very great extent, of the coast of Niphon. There is not room for half-a-dozen vessels to lie in safety. It has an open exposure to the southward and westward; and its facilities as a coal-depôt for steamers from China to California are said to be inferior to the Bonin Islands. It is, however, one of the most picturesque spots in the world. Hills rise on all sides, with intervening valleys stretching to the water's edge, and here and there a rock rears itself upon a salient point, or directly from the bay. On some of these rocks small white cottages cling to the sides, shaded by the foliage of overhanging trees.

The town of Simoda is situated on a creek emptying into the harbor. The streets are wide, and the houses generally of one story. These are divided into rooms by what a sailor would call a shifting bulkhead—that is, the house may be composed of but one large apartment, and partitions can be put up throwing it into a number of small chambers, so that the inside of the same house will present a very different appearance in the day-time and at night. Simoda does not appear well calculated, upon the whole, for a place of trade, and it can never become an active commercial town. Neither is it a manufacturing town, as it was represented to be by the Japanese while negotiating with Commodore PERRY. This, added to the fact that the harbor is a bad one, will make it appear evident that the Japanese Commissioners got the better of us in the treaty, as far as this place is concerned.

The surrounding country (wherever nature will permit it) is highly cultivated. The valley of the creek is broad and well tilled, yielding rice, millet, Egyptian corn, and maize. The ears produced by the last are very small, being not more than from two to four inches in length. Sweet potatoes and the egg-plant are also raised in great abundance. There are no horses about Simoda, and bullocks are made to supply their places. Provisions, with the exception of eggs and vegetables, cannot be obtained here. The shark and bonito are the only large fish found in the harbor. One of the latter species, supplied to a portion of the *Susquehanna's* ship's company, poisoned all who ate of it; no one died, though several of the crew were seriously ill for a day or two. This fish must, of course, feed upon the copper banks, which are known to be very numerous here. Small fish are plentiful, and they seem to form almost the only article of food of the inhabitants, besides rice.

Beauty is rare in Simoda; and there seems to be very few of the higher classes residing there. Some pretty girls were seen; but the married women in Japan disfigure themselves by blacking their teeth with the betel nut, and shaving their eyebrows. This is done that no one may be tempted by their beauty after marriage. An extraordinary precaution; for, like all women who marry early, they fail rapidly. The gross immorality and disgusting immodesty among the lower orders of the people exceeds everything of the kind to be met with in any other part of the world. The laboring classes are half or entirely naked all the time—"weather permitting," of course. Women may be seen bathing in the streets, in front of their own doors, in an entire state of nudity; and there are two bath-houses at Simoda where the sexes bathe indiscriminately—disregarding entirely all decency, and throwing the fashionable frequenters of Rockaway and Newport quite into the shade. The dress of the women of Japan is, by no means, to be commended either for its elegance, gracefulness, or propriety. It consists, apparently, of body and skirt, both of which are open. The former falls loosely from the shoulders, at times partially exposing the bust in front or on the side. The latter is very narrow, and drawn tightly around the waist and hips, leaving an opening at the side, only about half doubling. This confinement of the hips, added to the sandals that are worn, renders the gait in walking extremely awkward. The hair, however, is arranged in the most artistic style, which, if it could be once seen by a Parisian *coiffeur*, would doubtlessly supplant the *Chinois*, *Impératrice*, or any other mode in vogue. In their houses, [illegible] and persons, the Japanese are cleanly.

Concubinage is common in Japan. Besides a wife—who is always the mistress of the family—every man who can afford it seems to have from one to five or six concubines—depending upon his means or inclination—who are bought from their parents while young. These creatures do not, of course, either black their teeth or shave their eyebrows, and are often quite comely. They are made to perform the duties of maid-servants, and are frequently, through jealousy, very cruelly treated. At Simoda, this class appeared to admire the foreigners very much, and were, in consequence, often ordered out of their sight.

There are a number of temples near Simoda, and attached to each is a graveyard. At one of these, situated near a village, there is a place set apart for Americans. Here Dr. HAMILTON was buried, being laid by the side of two others who died on the second visit of the ships. There do not appear to be any tombs with mounds over them, scattered about the country, in Japan, as in China. But the Japanese bury within an enclosure, generally if not always in the vicinity of a temple. Each grave has its appropriate stone, as with us, and by many of these are evergreens set in vases or joints of bamboo, containing water, which seem to be the *immortelles* of the Japanese. Cups of fresh water are also set by the graves, and to these birds of dazzling plumage and delightful song come and drink. The graves of the Americans were not forgotten!

When attending worship, and perhaps at funerals also, the Japanese wear a peculiar head-dress, but whence the custom arises it is hard to conjecture. The men appear in straw hats, bent up into the unseemly shape of a [illegible], and the women in black crape hoods, with capes attached, falling over their shoulders.

On the 20th of September the *Susquehanna* finished coaling, and the Governor of Simoda visited her, being entertained by Captain BUCHANAN. He is a tall, fine looking man, of commanding presence, and intelligent expression, and decidedly the best specimen, in appearance, of any Japanese official yet seen by the Americans. After obtaining wood and water, the steamer was detained by the equinoctial gale for two or three days, but finally left Simoda on the 24th, although it was blowing strong at the time from the north and east. A few hours out of Simoda she passed Oho-Sima, and a last view was taken of the towering Fusi. Oho-Sima is a volcanic island now burning, lying directly off the mouth of Jeddo Bay; the middle of it is bearing about southwest from Cape Sagami, the east point of the entrance. There are several large towns upon the island, and to this place Japanese nobles

[illegible] state prisoners, [illegible] punished, or beheaded. It is here, too, that the best silks in Japan are manufactured.

After contending against strong easterly winds for seven days, the Susquehanna, by striking to the southward, fell in with favorable breezes, which, in course of time, settled into a moderate north-wester. She was greatly dependent upon the winds, for, in consequence of the long passage before her, and not being able to leave Japan full of coal, she was obliged to husband her fuel. There were many days that her consumption did not average more than fifteen tons.

On Sunday, the 8th of October, in latitude 38° 18', she crossed the meridian of 180°—thus gaining a day; making two eighths in the same month, and two Sundays in one week. Here she met an easterly wind again, but it was light; and as she had now economized her fuel so long, she was able to increase her allowance of coal for the twenty-four hours. The steamer after this experienced variable breezes, and winds alternating between an easterly and westerly direction—the approach of the former being indicated by clouds and the appearance of rain—until the 15th, when she struck the northeast trade, and two days afterwards reached Oahu, having made the passage from Japan in twenty-four days.

On the 18th the *Susquehanna* entered the harbor of Honolulu, crossing the bar without difficulty, and on the 20th commenced coaling. During her stay at this port the steamer was visited by an immense number of people, both foreign and native. Her officers were presented at the Court of His Sable Majesty, KAMEHAMEHA III, and the King, one day, accompanied by his Ministers, paid a visit of State to the ship. The Governor of Oahu, and several other distinguished persons likewise were on board in their official capacities; and on the day of her departure, the King, with a large party were taken on a short excursion to sea, to witness the performance of the ponderous engines of this magnificent ship.

On the 23d the *Mississippi* arrived at the Islands. She performed the passage in one day less time than the *Susquehanna*, in consequence of having experienced, almost the whole distance, good steaming weather. She encountered a severe gale of wind, which carried away a part of one of her paddle-boxes. This, continued, however, but a few hours, and was only a slight detention.

By their presentation at Court, the officers of the *Susquehanna* were able to examine the "*mamo*," or great golden mantle, composed of certain two yellow feathers found under the wing of a species of bird peculiar to the islands of the Pacific, and the manufacture of which occupied nine generations of Kings. They were, too, on one occasion invited to a "*luau*" feast, and witnessed the "*hula-hula*," performed by the King's dancing girls.

The people at the Sandwich Islands are ripe for annexation, and there appears but little doubt now, that the King, and Prince ALEXANDER LIHOLIHO, the heir-apparent, have signed a contract, ceding to the United States, upon certain conditions, all the islands composing their dominions. It was thought when the *Susquehanna* left, that Mr. GREGG, our Commissioner, would have concluded all the necessary preliminaries in about three weeks.

The *Susquehanna* took her final departure from Honolulu on the 20th, *leaving at that port, waiting the result of the negotiations in regard to annexation*, the *Mississippi*, (steamer,) the *Portsmouth*, (22,) and the *St. Mary's*, (22.) Her passage to this port occupied eleven days, and during the greater part of it she experienced strong head winds. To-day she went up to Benicia to take in coal, and will sail for Valparaiso in the course of the month.

Treasure List of the steamer North Star.

Adams & Co.	$238,450 17	Wm. Hoge & Co.	$125,000 00
Samuel Austin	3,420 47	Metropolitan Bank	50,000 00
Church & Heiser	15,318 00	Order	47,554 76
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	200,500 00	John Phelan, Jr.	6,300 00
Drexel & Co.	100,000 00	[illegible]	25,035 61
John Durand & Co.	1,500 00	C. W. Thomas	10,000 00
Peter Ross	6,235 00	T. Watson & Sons	10,000 00
Everett & Brown	1,600 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	165,306 00
John Forbes	25,100 00		
H. Harris & Co.	10,000 00	Total	$1,394,965 35

Shipment of Treasure per Golden Age—Nov. 16.

Page, Bacon & Co.	$113,000 00	D. H. Mills & Co.	$35,000 00
Adams & Co.	230,000 00	Jane, Heiser & Co.	15,312 00
Wells, Fargo & Co.	177,000 00	Abel Guy	12,000 00
B. Davidson	150,400 00	Flint, Peabody & Co.	10,000 00
Burgoyne & Co.	144,000 00	J. B. Thomas	10,000 00
Drexel, Sather & Church	106,000 00	J. & M. Phelan	5,500 00
Lucas, Turner & Co.	50,000 00	Gildemeester, De Fremery & Co.	5,300 00
Tallant & Wilde	35,000 00	John Saulnier	5,000 00
Macondray	35,000 00	Pacific Mail Co.	47,554 76
Ziel, Bonham & Co.	25,035 82	Total	$1,578,526 [illegible]

THE ISTHMUS.

Great efforts are being made to concentrate upon the unfinished portion of the railroad as much labor as possible. It seems probable that within three months from the present the cars will run to Panama.

Several hundred railroad laborers, whose term of service had expired, have left the Isthmus and gone home. Their places have been supplied by new arrivals from Jamaica and Carthagena.

The last English steamer from Carthagena brings no news of interest from the seat of the revolution. General MELO still holds a strong position, and has command of the army. With the exception of Bogota, the provinces are quiet, and have declared in favor of the Government and the Constitution.

CALIFORNIA.

Statistics of the San Francisco Mint During October, 1854.

Gold Dust deposited for refined bars	$28,368 06
Gold Dust deposited for coin	25,839 35
Total deposits	$54,207 41
Gold coined during the month	282,000
Total coinage since opening of Mint, April 3, seven months	3,092,007
Average coinage per month	337,429
Amount per year, at same rate	5,330,148

It will be seen that the amount of dust deposited during the last month is scarcely one-tenth of the amount coined, and only about one-twentieth of the total average amount deposited monthly in the Mint for coin and bars. The amount deposited for bars is greater than that for coin. The cause of the great falling off of the deposits has been that the Government made a contract for the supply of the smallest possible quantity of acids for the Mint. It is scarcely credible, but the supply contracted for would not suffice for a coinage of $3,000,000 a year. The firm which has the contract to supply the acids, made their calculations upon the contract, erected their buildings to supply the requisite quantity, purchased machinery and materials sufficient to meet the demand; and now Government asks them to furnish four times the amount of acid contracted for. They have been for some time furnishing double the amount called for by the contract; but the quantity is so far short of the wants of the Mint that dust must lie thirty or forty days before it can be returned to the depositors as coin. Measures are now being taken, and will be completed before the middle of December, to prevent any further obstruction to coining and refining from the want of acid. The former difficulty of the want of silver has been completely remedied. When the mint is supplied with all the necessary materials—for there is no want of machinery or workmen, so that the coin and bars can be returned within two or three days after the dust is deposited, it is thought that $25,000,000 will be coined yearly. As the dust is now sent away, its value is not known precisely, and cannot be known until a return has been received from some distant mint.

Summary of News for the Fortnight Ending Nov. 16.

From the Chronicle.

The news brought by the *Susquehanna* shows that the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States, is almost an accomplished fact—so far as the annexation depends on the Islanders.

The mines in some places continue to yield good returns. In other places, the early rains have spoiled the works of the miners, and delayed for a time their chances of "making a pile." All will [illegible] in the end. At this season, a good deal of [illegible] always prevails at the mines, some having too much, other too little water. After a little while, different miners betake themselves to the districts and claims which best promise to pay them for their labor.

Much dissatisfaction continues to be expressed throughout the State at the virtual monopoly now established by the steamship companies in the fares, [illegible]. It will be recollected that the Mail Company to Panama, the Independent Line to the same place, and the Nicaragua Line to San Juan, entered into a combination. The steamers of the Independent Line were bought up by the other two companies, who then agreed to run each a vessel on alternate weeks. The fares which previously had been moderate and occasionally very low, were thus suddenly raised, the steerage rates to $150, and the highest class of cabin fares to $300. These rates are supposed to be much higher than would enable the companies to draw fair dividends. But there is no help for it; there is no longer any opposition, and the combined companies may charge what they please. The departures, however, for the East from this place are becoming fewer; which might have been anticipated.

Considerable discussion is going on in both the city and interior papers as to the feasibility of establishing a line of stage coaches between California and Missouri. Various estimates have been published by parties conversant with the subject. The attention of the Federal Government is particularly called to the subject. The daily mail, proposed by the scheme of overland mail communications, would be a great boon to this country, as it would be to the other side of the Rocky Mountains. Whatever would promote emigration hither, as the proposed stage route might certainly be expected to do, would be of much service to California.

The virtual monopoly of the California Steam Navigation Company in the interior waters has, at last, generated a strong opposition from the people of Marysville, who are deeply interested in having low rates of passage and freight between their city and Sacramento. The opposition or "Citizens' Line" has just started the *Queen City*, the finest steam vessel on the waters of our bay. She is 500 tons burden, and has engines of 500 horse power.

Since the date of our last summary, HAMILTON BOWIE, the late City Treasurer, has been adjudged, in a civil suit against him in the Fourth District Court, to surrender all the books, warrants and papers in his possession belonging to the Treasurer's office. The case has been carried by him to the Supreme Court, which will not meet for a couple of months. The criminal charge against the same party, in reference to his having fraudulently abstracted the books, papers, &c., of his office, is now before the Grand Jury.

WILLIAM SHERMAN has been elected City Comptroller, in room of J. C. MEIGGS, the brother of "*honest* Harry," with which arch swindler he sailed recently from this. The election passed over quietly, one or two persons only being cut or stabbed. The Know Nothings carried their man by a large majority.

The material progress of San Francisco continues to be very marked. Although the heavier rains of the season may be soon expected, (there has been fine weather since the first rains noticed about a month ago) new brick buildings of various sizes are still being in many places begun and urged on to completion.

The English and French squadrons now lying in our port intend, it is said, to make their Winter quarters here. They will, however, occasionally take a cruise outside of the Heads. The officers seem often on shore, and are valuable patrons of the theatres, &c. The U. S. steam frigate *Susquehanna* has just arrived from the Sandwich Islands to increase the bustle and the number of our "men-of-war."

Arrival of the Overland Immigrants—Serious Difficulties with the Indians.

The rear guard of the grand overland army of the present season are near the western terminus of their long and arduous journey. Within the last few days a number of immigrant trains have arrived.

Mr. OTIS SULLIVAN, an old resident of Sacramento, *left the Missouri River on the 27th of May*, with a party from Iowa and Missouri, and having, also, a number of head of fine horses in the train. They came along with no difficulty until their arrival at the Loup Forks, eighty-five miles this side of the Missouri, where the Indians commenced hostile demonstrations by driving off ten of their horses.

On the ensuing day, which was the 3d of June, the party, nine in number, sallied out in pursuit. They came up with the Indians, whom they found well armed with English muskets, and better equipped for service than themselves. On the first attack some were killed, but shortly after the emigrants were joined by ten volunteers from another train, when the pursuit was renewed as far as Beaver Creek, and this time with better success, as they succeeded in capturing the chief of the red men, whose name is OHESHAW. The prisoner informed his captors that there were white men leagued with the savages. The Indians numbered between sixty and seventy. The encounter occurred on the south side of the Platte.

On the preceding day, COOPER's party, from Clayton County, Mo., had a more serious contest nearby, on the opposite side of the stream. A man named FRENCH WOODS was killed and mutilated—his tongue being cut out, and other inhuman acts perpetrated.

This latter party had 4,000 sheep in their train, 1,000 of which were brutally killed by the Indians, who appeared not so much to need provisions as to desire to destroy property. They also scattered and ruined quantities of flour, bacon, &c. Through the aid of a shepherd dog, the remainder of the sheep were collected in a low spot surrounded by hills, where they were assiduously watched by the faithful animal.

The body of Mr. WOODS was recovered, and decently buried.

The cattle of Mr. SULLIVAN were shot at his wagon, which so embarrassed his progress that it cost him three hundred dollars to get to Salt Lake, his wife being compelled to part with some portion of her wardrobe to make up this sum.

A Mr. O'NEIL was seen entrenched with his cattle to save them from the savages.

On the Humboldt, Mr. SULLIVAN was joined by a Missourian who had had his arm broken by one of a large party of Indians near Stony Point. In the encounter four of the train in which he was were killed.

The later emigration has suffered more severely than the early, as the Indians were fearful of molesting the van, in consequence of the great numbers immediately in the rear. There has been, as nearly as can be ascertained, at least three thousand horses stolen or killed by the Indians this season beyond Salt Lake.

Our informant, Mr. SULLIVAN, also places us in possession of interesting items from Carson Valley, which place he left last week. The citizens there are exceedingly anxious that the Valley should be annexed to this State, and Dr. CHARLES DAGGETT has been empowered to come on and present a petition on the subject to the Legislature, on the opening of the ensuing session, in hopes that through their influence Congress may take action in the premises. The citizens grievously complain of the expenses which must be incurred by carrying to Salt Lake their unsettled legal disputes; in truth, say they, the amount involved, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, is less than the sum lost in carrying their causes to the Mormon tribunal. There are between 700 and 800 persons in the Valley; three saw and grist mills, either built or in process of erection; and 40,000 head of stock wintering there.

There are about 50 men mining on the south east branch of Carson River, with good prospects, the dirt paying from the surface to six inches below, in some instances 15c to the pan.

Mr. JAMES WISE, a distinguished artist, and formerly of St. Louis; Mr. RODGERS and family, of the same place; Mr. FINLEY, Dr. HAYES, and others have recently arrived. Mr. WISE came by the Cherokee route and Johnson's Cut-off, and has been exceedingly unfortunate in losing the greater part of his stock, some thirty-five head, by the epidemic, as he has also all of his party who started with stock. On the head of the Humboldt Mr. WISE saw three men who had been robbed by the Indians of a packed mule with provisions, and who were stripped of all their clothing except their shirts and pantaloons. They were properly cared for. Another poor fellow was lost, who had subsisted upon a raw fish only, for six days, before he could reach a trading post.

All these latter emigrants state that the waters of the streams were very low, but the grass uncommonly good and abundant for the season of the year.—*Sac. Union.*

Legislative.

The State Legislature will meet on the 3d of January. The prominent candidates for Speaker of the Assembly, are Col. WATKINS of Alameda, Mr. WEEKS of Butte, Mr. [illegible] of [illegible], and Messrs. GEO. PEN JOHNSON, and E. GOULD BUFFUM of San Francisco.

Prize Fight at Grass Valley.

GRASS VALLEY, Friday, Nov. 10, 1854.

At 1 o'clock to-day a large crowd had assembled to witness the prize fight been CON. FITZGERALD and HUGH KELLY. The crowd was immense, there being not less than four thousand people in attendance. There was a great excitement among the friends of the respective parties, and much betting, with [illegible]. Both men were in excellent condition, and stripped well for the ring. At 1½ o'clock the fight commenced, and I send you the following account:

First Round—Both men came up well, showing high keeping and training. CON. made the first pass at KELLY, which was handsomely stopped with the left, and returned by a body blow with the right. In return for this compliment CON. countered in an effective manner on the side of the head; KELLY, as they got near the ropes, attempted to close, but CON. slipped him, and went down.

Second Round—Much light sparring; CON. planted a rib-cracker, which was anything but welcome, when they closed, and after a sharp rally both went to grass, CON. under. Excitement on the outside, and much commotion among the fancy.

Third Round—CON. came up laughing, and after a little manœuvring made a call on the nob, and again with the right got heavily in over KELLY's left peeper. KELLY struck out wildly, and staggered and fell. Cry of first blood for CON. Bets offered on CON. $100 to $80.

Fourth Round—KELLY came up mad; led off quietly, and planted a stinger on CON.'s ivories. CON. attempted to close, but KELLY met him with a "smeller," and CON. went down heavily. Even bets on KELLY.

Fifth Round—In the counter-hitting, KELLY got in with much effect a blow on his opponent's head, and again repeated the dose on the "tater-trap," from which there was a copious supply of the "crimson;" after following CON. to the ropes, they closed, when KELLY went down, laughing.

Sixth Round—CON. immediately on his pins. KELLY came up and led off with the left, when CON. [illegible], and paid a visit to KELLY's damaged "ogle," which was well nigh closed. KELLY, in retreating, slipped and fell, when cries of "foul" were made by KELLY's friends; but the referees' fiat was "fight on." Great dissatisfaction on the outside, and threats of violence.

Seventh Round—On the call, KELLY lost no time in meeting his opponent, and dashed out right and left; and, by breaking through CON.'s guard, got *home with good effect. CON., in return, countered* heavily on the "optics," forcing KELLY to the ropes, and followed up his blows with telling effect. KELLY went down, CON. falling heavily upon him, when cries of "foul" were again raised, and a general row ensued.

Before either of the combatants had recovered their feet, the "ropes" were cut, and the mob rushed in; it is not known to whom, but charged to KELLY's friends. Two or three citizens and several of the fancy were badly injured—some, we fear, fatally. A number of knives and pistols were freely used, and it is astonishing that there was not a greater sacrifice of life. A large number of arrests have been made, and a determination is evinced by our officials to arrest every man engaged in this affray.

Miscellany.

By a report of the City Attorney, it appears that San Francisco has at present forty law suits on hand. Of these, twelve are brought by the city, and twenty-eight against her. The former are chiefly for payment of notes granted by purchasers of city slip property in December last year, and involve sums amounting to $49,597. The suits against the city involve sums amounting to $202,597.

The usual number of robberies, burglaries, assaults with intent to kill, duels, murders, executions, &c., have taken place throughout the city and State during the last fortnight.

A magnificent testimonial in the shape of a solid silver tea service, is about to be presented to the late Mayor, Mr. GARRISON, by some of the leading merchants and citizens. The value of the rough material alone is $7,300.

The old, neglected "Plaza" is now graded, fenced in with a beautiful iron railing, divided into garden plots, which have been sown with grass, *and the County Supervisors have made an appropriation* of $1,000 to decorate the place with shrubs and trees. Who would have thought it!

Judge DELOS LAKE, of the Fourth District Court, thought himself maligned by a small weekly paper called the *Leader*; he attacked the editor and broke a cane upon his person. The Recorder fined him $50 for the offence.

For the first time in California, the reporters and editors of the chief journals of San Francisco have formed themselves into a social club. It numbers upwards of twenty members.

There is little change in the condition of theatrical and musical matters here. The fine spectacle of the "Naiad Queen" has been the chief attraction for the last two weeks at the Metropolitan. It has proved very successful. An Italian troupe announce a series of operas at the same house, beginning with "Ernani." Madame BISHOP will likewise sing there on alternate weeks, if not nights, in a series of English translated operas, such as "Fra Diavolo," "Gustavus," &c. The *translation of "Martha" was very successfully* performed and well patronized, which seems to *have encouraged the management to continue to* produce like pieces. CHRISTY's Minstrels and *the BACKUS' Minstrels, two sets of white negro* melodists, continue to draw pretty good attendances. The new American Theatre will not open, it is said, for a month to come. Mr. NEAFIE, tragedian, is the lessee.

FROM SONORA.

El Nacional, the official paper of Sonora, published in Ures, the Government seat, has the following items: The paper contains two decrees, one in regard to the delivery of all ships' papers and certificates on arrival of the vessel in a Mexican port, subjecting the master to a fine of not less than two thousand dollars in case of violating this law, or breaking the Custom-House seals on the hatches, etc. The other relates to the establishment of another cemetery in another quarter of the city of Mexico, all the old "pantheons" being private property. This paper also contains the names of the French prisoners wounded and killed in the action with RAOUSSET, and of those who died from their wounds in the hospital. It further publishes a report of the court-martial and the sentence pronounced against the Count, and the general satisfaction in finding that the papers and documents seized on the occasion did not contain a word which in any way might implicate Mexican citizens, the whole plot having been conceived by RAOUSSET, in spite of the friendly advice received from friends and foes. The above paper is dated Ures, Sept. 1, and does not say a word about General YANEZ's disgrace or his resignation.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Arrival of the U. S. Frigate Susquehanna—Treaty of Annexation Signed.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

The United States steam-frigate *Susquehanna*, FRANKLIN BUCHANAN, Commander, arrived here on Saturday, Nov. 11, eleven days from Honolulu. Passengers by her bring intelligence *that the Treaty of Annexation of the Islands has been approved by all the Ministry of the Hawaiian Government.*

The King was only awaiting the arrival of the Heir Apparent, ALEXANDER, to whom he had pledged himself not to sign until his return, *to put his signature to the document.*

The *Mississippi* steam-frigate is expected to arrive here in about ten days, with the Treaty. We have conversed with a gentleman who saw the approved Treaty.

The report that the machinery of the *Susquehanna* was found to be out of order when she arrived at Honolulu, is a mistake. She never stopped on her trip across the Pacific, except on one occasion for the purpose of performing the burial service for one person who had died on board. Her machinery was in perfect order.

It was very lively at Honolulu, four United States vessels of war, giving the place the appearance and character of an American port, which is scarcely anticipating the event.

The physicians pronounce the brain of General MILLER to be softened, and that he needs retirement and repose.

The feeling at Honolulu was very much *American*, the utmost courtesy prevailing. Mr. GREGG is very popular with the King, Government and people.

Among the passengers by the *Susquehanna*, were Commander RINGGOLD, late of the U. S. Exploring Expedition, E. A. LE ROY, bearer of dispatches, and T. C. STUART, Secretary U. S. Exploring Expedition. Lieut. Gov. PURDY, who had been staying recently a short time at the Islands, was also a passenger.

It is stated that Mr. LE ROY bears dispatches from Mr. GREGG, the U. S. Commissioner at the Islands, on the subject of annexation.

The U. S. steam frigate *Mississippi*, had arrived at Honolulu, on the 23d ult., being 23 days out from Simoda, Japan. It was expected that she would leave Honolulu, a few days afterwards, for San Francisco.

From the *Polynesian* we take the following account of a visit paid by the King of the Sandwich Islands and his suite to the *Susquehanna*:

On Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, His Majesty and suite visited that splendid specimen of naval architecture, the United States steam-frigate *Susquehanna*, on board of which he was received by Capt. BUCHANAN with every mark of honor and respect usually paid to sovereigns on such occasions.

As soon as His Majesty's boat appeared, on its way to the *Susquehanna*, the Hawaiian ensign was hoisted at the several men-of-war in this port, and the *Trincomalee* led off with a salute of 21 guns, which was followed by the *Artemise*, the *Susquehanna* and *Portsmouth*, making a continuous salute of 48 guns, which woke the echoes among the hills around Honolulu, and, in conjunction with manned yards, dressed ships, and numerous boats in motion, was an exciting and lively scene, seldom if ever before witnessed in this harbor.

CHINA.

China dates, by way of San Francisco, are to the 11th of September.

On the departure of Commodore PERRY, the command of the United States Squadron in the East devolves on Capt. ABBOTT. The storeship *Supply* sailed on the 2d September for the United States via Batavia and the Cape of Good Hope. The *Lexington* sailed on the 9th for the States, touching at Mauritius and the Cape. The steamer *John Hancock* and schooner *Fenimore Cooper* have been temporarily detached from the Surveying Expedition for the service of the United States Commissioner, and sailed for Shanghai on the 9th, to be followed on the 16th or 17th by the steamer *Powhatan*, leaving the sloop *Macedonian* in Hong-Kong. The *Vandalia* is at Shanghai, and the sloop *J. P. Kennedy* and steamer *Queen* (whose charter has been renewed) are at Canton. The *Vincennes* and *Porpoise* leave to-day for Corea and the Bonin Islands, on a surveying cruise.

Affairs in and around Canton bear a terrible aspect. The rebels, to the number of one hundred thousand, beleaguer the city, and they have abundance of money to carry on the war. The mandarins, however, hold out bravely, and have defeated their opponents in nearly every skirmish that has taken place. The Governor of the city is in favor of appealing to foreign aid against the rebels, but is restrained by fear of a "fire in the rear" from an associate in the administration. *The scarcity and high price of food has caused large numbers of the* villagers to take part with the rebels to avoid starvation.

The Hong Kong *Mail* of Sept. 11, says:

"We have no news of consequence from the North. The rebels still hold Shanghai, and the degradation of Samqua is not likely to hasten its recapture by the Imperialists. A false report was current in Shanghai that the ex-Taoutae had committed suicide by swallowing gold; but we have seen a letter of late date from one of his family, in which no mention is made of such an event."

Shanghai has been for the last year in the possession of a party of rebels entirely distinct from the followers of TAE-PING-WANG. It is closely besieged by the imperial troops, amounting to some 10,000 men. The interior of the city is completely in ruins, and presents a fearful picture of the horrors of war. Canton is also closely besieged by the Triads, another distinct party of insurgents. The Chinese merchants and their families have been leaving in numbers for Hong Kong to place themselves under the protection of the English. Trade there is almost entirely stopped, owing to the troubles, and the principal shipment of teas, silks, &c., have been from Shanghai and Fuchau; but even at these ports serious interruptions have occurred. The TAE-PING-WANG party holds almost entire possession of the rich country watered by the Yang-tse river as far down as Chin-kiang-foo, some two hundred miles from its mouth. They had advanced within a short distance of Pekin, but were driven back. They still hold possession of the mouth of the Grand Canal. It is impossible to form any opinion of the length of time to elapse before order is restored—the Chinese say twenty years.

California Marriages, Births and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, Nov. 7, by Orrin Bailey, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Capt. David J. Gove, of Olympia, W. T., to Miss Sarah E. McFadden, of Edgecomb, Me.

In San Francisco, Nov. 8, by Rev. J. Eckman, Robert *Joseph, Esq., to Miss Clara De Young.*

At the Oregon House, Nov. 8, Miss Matilda Hamilton to Mr. H. W. Hayes.

At Los Angeles, Oct. 30, Capt. Haley, late of steamship *Goliah*, to Miss Ramona Sepulveda.

In Sacramento, Nov. 2, by Rev. Mr. [illegible], Mr. Andrew [illegible] to Miss Jane Rivett.

On Bear River, Sutter County, Nov. 5, Mr. Caloway Heath to Miss Milly Ann Holloway.

At Green's Ranch, San Francisco County, Nov. 12, by Justice Orrin Bailey, Mr. A. Smith Green to Miss Hannah Sullivan—all of said County.

At Daingerfield's Ranch, on the Sacramento River, Nov. 6, by Hon. Wm. P. Daingerfield, Archibald Skillman, of the Shasta Courier, to Miss Mary Black, of the Prairie House.

At the San Joaquin Female Seminary, Nov. 9, by Rev. Wm. C. Mosher, Mr. Timothy Hoyt, of New-York, to Miss Emma L. Lathrop, of Boston.

In Portland, on the 16th ult., Mr. Geo. L. Story to Miss *Sarah E. Davis.*

At the Cowlitz Landing, Aug. 23, Mr. C. A. Thatcher to Miss Eliza W. Huntington.

At the residence of Benj. Huntington, on the 19th ult., Chas. Holman, of Monticello, to Mary E. Huntington.

On the 16th Oct., Mr. Ira C. Tayler and Miss Araminta McKinzie, all of Washington County.

In Olympia, on the 22d ult., Wm. Cline and Miss Orinda Fuller, all of Marion County.

On the 23d ult., Mr. Geo. L. Russell and Miss Nancy C. Crowley, all of Polk County.

In Madison County, O. T., Oct. 26th, S. W. McDowell, of Tualitin Plains, and Miss Eliza J. Raymond.

In Canemah, O. T., 26th ult., Mr. J. V. Clary to Miss Barbary A. Stevenson.

In Butteville, Oct. 30, Mr. Martin W. Jones, and Miss Maria E. Vaughn.

BIRTHS.

In San Francisco, Tuesday, the 2d Nov., the lady of J. W. Myrick, Esq., of a son.

In Columbia, Tuolumne County, Oct. 27, the wife of Mr. Fuller, of a son.

In San Francisco, Nov. 8, the wife of Aug. Wasserman, of a daughter.

DIED.

In San Francisco, Nov. 7, of typhoid fever, Mrs. Laura Ann Mason, the beloved wife of Joseph Mason, in the 24th year of her age.

In San Francisco, on the 5th inst., of consumption, at the residence of Mr. John White, No. 47 Minna-street, Mr. Thos. Whiting, aged 23 years, son of James Whiting, Esq., formerly of St. John, N. B.

In San Francisco, on the 8th inst., Louisa Georgianna, daughter of A. Kohler, aged 3 years and 7 months.

In San Francisco on the 8th inst., Col. D. Y. Woodlief, formerly from Texas, aged 48 years.

In Hope Valley, Sept. 30, John J. Rutter, aged 38 years.

At Honolulu, Oct. 21, of consumption, Mr. Alvin K. P. Drew, formerly of West Newfield, Maine, aged about 26 years.

On board the ship *Good Return*, Aug. 9, of consumption, David C. Potter, aged 19 years. He belonged to Dartmouth, Mass.

On board the same ship, Oct. 12, Emery Pitts, a native of Andover, New-Hampshire.

On the 26th May, on board ship [illegible], [illegible] Wilson, from New-York, of dropsy.

Near Columbia City, W. T., Geo. W. [illegible], of paralysis, aged 57 years and 6 months.

At Tongue Point, on the 19th inst., Robert Martin, of Cumberland County, Pa., aged 75 years.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Review of the San Francisco Market.

Nov. 16.—The regular business of the past week has been moderate, and prices generally have been well maintained. Trade has assumed a healthier appearance than it has done for a long time past, and matters are moving along steadily, with however, a greater tendency to quiet at the close. We have not had to mark the bustling activity which characterized some of the preceding weeks, but a fair amount of goods has been taken up, and had a greater amount of fresh merchandise entered the market, it is probable that we would have had as much animation to report as during any similar period of the last two months.

As usual in the California market in times of prosperity, or an accumulation thereof, a speculative spirit has manifested itself, and several articles have been taken up, purchased and sold, and resold, in some instances on the chances, and in many more, as we have heretofore remarked, for the purpose of feeding the speculative [illegible]; but we have to congratulate our merchants and the public generally, who, living in California, look for stability, that the great staple articles have been free to a great extent from these operations, and that violent speculation has only manifested itself in goods of minor importance. Trade is settling down day by day into its proper and natural channels, and the California market is ceasing to be the scene of the unaccountable and airy operations which rendered it an enigma to business men all over the world ever since 1849.

FLOUR.—There has been no marked change in the general condition of the market during the past week, although the transactions in Chile have been larger than in any similar period for some time past, which has resulted, not from any increased demand either for consumption or upon speculation, but from certain holders coming into the market and submitting to the views of buyers. The remaining stock of this description now in first hands is not offering at anything like present rates, and holders seem to think that there will soon be a material advance; but upon what valid grounds they predicate such an opinion we are at a loss to imagine, as the mills throughout the State are in full operation and manufacturing, without doubt, nearly enough flour to supply the current consumption. To be sure, our domestic brands, with a few exceptions, are in somewhat less favor with consumers than Chile, but the difference in quality is not sufficiently great to warrant any marked enhancement of the latter. The business doing in Gallego and Haxall from first hands has been extremely light, most of the [illegible]. Transactions of the week comprise [illegible] sacks Chile, in halves and quarters, at $8 75 [illegible] and $4 [illegible] for [illegible]; [illegible] do. do. at $7 [illegible] for superfine; about [illegible] Domestic at a range of $5 75@$6 50, according to quality; [illegible] bbls. Gallego, free of [illegible], sold at $1[illegible]; and about 500 cases [illegible] Mills, in jobbing lots, at the same figure.

PROVISIONS.—We have no important change to note in Provisions since our last, although the market has hardly exhibited the firmness which it did during the week preceding; and transactions, except in one or two lines, have not come up to the aggregate then noted.

BEEF.—The only sale of any importance we have to record is one of 100 half bbls. Ashburner's family, at $14. Small sales of jobbing lots have been made, at about the same figure.

PORK.—The market is hardly so firm as at our last, but we have no actual decline to note in rates; the change, if any, is attributable more to the limited demand from the country trade than to any want of confidence on the part of holders. We note sales of 500 bbls. Mess, at $17 50@$17 75; 400 half do. clear, at an average of $12 50.

HAMS.—Transactions in ordinary descriptions have been only to a moderate extent, but some large parcels of prime covered have been taken at rates showing an advance on last figures. We would again call the attention of Eastern shippers to the advantage of sending such an article of Hams as will be sure to reach this market in first rate order, the margin obtained here being more than an adequate return for the small additional outlay in Boston or New-York. We note sales of Hams since our last as follows: 300 pkgs. tierces and bbls., and 50,000 lbs. ordinary, in brine and dry salt, at 16½c. for the former, and 16½c.@18c. for the latter. During the week very considerable parcels of old stock, inferior and bad, have been sold at auction at 8c.@11c.

BACON.—The business of the week has been large, and rates obtained show a slight decline from those ruling at date of our last issue. Sales of 150 tcs. and hhds. extra clear, at about 16c.; 50 pkgs., tierces and hhds. clear at 15½c.; 25 hhds. rib, long sides, on private terms, said to be about 15c.

LARD.—The market has exhibited greater activity in this than any other line of Provisions, and the sales of the week foot up a considerable figure, a large portion of the lots purchased having been taken, as it would appear, on speculation. At the close, however, the market is quiet and transactions somewhat limited. We note sales of 1,000 cases, mostly 20 lb. tins, at 15½c.@16c.; 700 kegs at 14½c.@15c.; 348 do., and 70 cases, 20 lb. tins, at 16c., 30 and 60 days. To arrive, 60 cases, 10 lb. tins, and 20 do. 20 lb. do., sold at 17c.

BUTTER.—The amount of new Butter offered during the week has not been large, and transactions have consequently been limited. Rates remain without material change, although it may perhaps be doubted if they are so stiff as at date of our last issue. We note sales of 125 firkins, new at an average rate of 30c., 900 pkgs. old, inferior to ordinary, at 8c.@16c.

CHEESE.—We hear of no transactions of any importance since our last. Rates have not altered in any material respect.

COAL.—Imports from Oct. 1 to Nov. 14, 7,380 tons, of which we have received during the past week, 2,736 Anthracite, the bulk of which has come direct to the Steamship Companies. The transactions have been limited, the only ones of importance being about 250 tons Anthracite at $27@$27 50; 50 do. Cumberland at $55; of this last description the market is now bare.

DRY GOODS.—Imports from Oct. 1 to Nov. 14—1,639 bales, 1,614 cases and boxes.

The trade during the week have done a fair business, but the transactions from first hands have been limited. We note sales of 20 bales Brown Drills, 30 inch, at 9½c. and 10 lb. Sheetings, 4-4 at 9½c. 30 days; 20 bales [illegible] Duck at 12½c.; of Cotton Duck, low numbers, there have been small sales at 45c.@50c.

Financial Review.

We have but little of interest to report since our last, no important movement having taken place during the week in either Money or Stocks. Matters go along very quietly, the tendency being evidently to a reduction in the price of Money, which has ruled exorbitantly high for so long a time past. The merchants evidently feel better and express a greater confidence than we have noted among them for the whole of the past year; and in fine, it is evident that California is gradually but surely working herself clear of many of the embarrassments which have hung over her ever since the discovery of her great mineral resources drove the tide of immigration hitherward in 1849 and 1850.

Money is plenty. We have much more here than can find profitable investment, and although parties are at present a little shy of lending on paper, in consequence of the feeling of distrust created by the [illegible] and other [illegible] will soon [illegible]. It is no less for capitalists to blind their eyes to the fact that rates *of interest must come down. There is an abundance of* money here, and parties are anxious to lend it. The sooner the bankers wake up to this fact, the better for themselves. They had much better come in to reduced rates, while yet they may with a good grace, than they will have to do it whether or no eventually. There is no reason why money should be worth more than two per cent. in San Francisco, and if Bankers will not discount at such rates, or rates approximating to them, outside parties on the street will step in and take the business from them. Neither business, nor rents, nor the increase in value of real estate justify present prices for money.

EXCHANGE remains unaltered, say three per cent. for sight drafts. We note with pleasure a growing dislike for time drafts, which are in themselves dangerous, and are calculated to do the greatest injury to California credits in the East, by flooding Wall-street and State-street with paper which should never appear there. The true policy for California is contained in the old adage—"pay as you go."

THE EASTERN WAR.

The Battle of Sebastopol.

From the London Times.

Since the 18th of June, 1815, the British army has not fought so bloody a battle as that which *for all future ages will mark the 5th of November*, 1854. The glorious and triumphant Battle of the *Alma*, and the disastrous but still glorious Battle of *Balaklava*, are now both eclipsed in terrible importance by the Battle of Sebastopol. Last Sunday week, from early dawn, the allied army withstood for seven hours the desperate onslaught of 50,000 men, great part of them fresh from Perekop and the depots in the Crimea, under Russia's ablest Generals, and excited to enthusiasm by the presence of two Archdukes. By that happy chance which has hitherto ruled the war, the British had to bear the chief brunt of the attack, which was evidently an attempt to repeat, with an interchange of parts, the Battle of the Alma. We lost 100 officers and 2,500 men killed and wounded; the French 48 officers and 1,300 men. The Russians have purchased this serious inroad on the strength of the allied army with the estimated loss of 8,000 killed and wounded.

Terrible as the loss of 4,000 men must be in such circumstances, we have to tell that which is almost more deplorable. The Duke of NEWCASTLE has already communicated to the public that Lieutenant-General Sir GEORGE BROWN, and Brigadier-Generals ADAMS, BENTINCK, BULLER, and TORRENS were among the wounded. In order that their friends might be prepared for the public announcement, he thought it best to omit from the copy of Lord RAGLAN's dispatch, published last Thursday, the deaths of Lieutenant-General CATHCART and Brigadier-Generals GOLDIE and STRANGWAYS. To those who know the British army these names show the full nature of the struggle we are engaged in more than any numerical returns. General CANROBERT was wounded. The British Guards suffered severely. That the British and French arms have sustained their reputation, that they have once more made the Russians feel the difference between freemen and serfs, that the enemy has recoiled, to gather up strength for another attack, and that the confidence of the allies in their ultimate success is undiminished, we know and do not doubt; but meanwhile the British army is reduced, by one cause or another, to about 12,000 men, which happens to be just such a handful of troops as we saw at Chobham last year. As there is no doubt that the enemy will soon return to the attack with renewed numbers, we have to consider the weight of this handful of men in the position most exposed to the enemy and between two fires. That it will stand its ground under any circumstances, we are quite aware, but we are also aware that if 12,000 men stand their ground against 50,000, they will do so each time with more and more glory, but with continually diminished numbers. We know, too, that such a process can only end one way.

There is, however, no need at present for these gloomy speculations. Large reinforcements arrived the very day after the battle, and more are on their way. The French are sending out two more divisions, and we are sending what we can. As long as the allies maintain their position, the sea will still bring them succors as fast as the Russians can get up their forces by land. On that point we may trust the British Government and people, who are not worthy of the soldiers they have sent out or the cause they have undertaken, if they spare any expense or trouble or risk to assist the brave men now fighting our battles.

The effect of the battle of Sebastopol is that the Russians have not ventured to attack us since, the dispatch of the 11th from Balaklava evidently referring to the event of the 5th. We have had leisure to fortify our position, and appear to have done so without interruption. As time advances we learn experience. There is little need of cavalry where we have the entire command of the sea and great difficulty in finding even water for the horses. Equinoctial gales have already set in, and no pains must be omitted to secure our shipping, and, above all, we hope and trust, to provide for the comfort of our men encamped on the bleak cliffs of the stormy Black Sea.

Prospects of the War—Reinforcements on the Way.

From the London Times, 18th.

In estimating the forces of the British army already engaged in the operations of the war, or on their way to the scene of hostilities, our judgment is divided between that reserve which is often essential to the success of military operations and the importance of satisfying public opinion, which is the soul of action in this country, by the publication of the most authentic information we can obtain. At the present time, however, the necessity of satisfying the nation that the British portion of the allied army (of which alone we can speak with certainty,) will speedily be reinforced in sufficient numbers to meet any emergency, appears to us to be paramount to every other consideration; and we have no doubt that the appearance of despondency in this country as to the prospects of the war, would be turned by the partisans of Russia to the detriment of our cause far more injuriously than any information they may acquire of the true extent of our resources. It is abundantly evident that, in sending out last Summer an army to the seat of war, however numerous and well equipped it might be, this country only took the first step in the hostilities it was about to wage. To keep up that army in a state of efficiency, even at its original amount, required constant and considerable reinforcements; but events might arise—and to a certain extent have arisen—compelling us materially to exceed the original scheme of our military operations.

The intention of the British Government, upon the commencement of hostilities in the East, was to send out an English army of about 20,000 infantry, besides cavalry and artillery, to cooperate with a French army of at least double that amount. The forces originally placed under Lord RAGLAN's command, from the sailing of the first detachment until the end of June, consisted of 21 battalions of the line, 3 battalions of the Guards, and one of the Rifle Brigade, being in all 25 battalions of about 800 rank and file, and amounting, therefore, in round numbers, to 20,000 men. At that time the primary object of the expedition was the defence of Constantinople against the apprehended advance of the Russian Army, if Prince GORTSCHAKOFF succeeded in defeating the Turks and forcing the strong places on the Danube. Hence the occupation by our troops first of Gallipoli, then of Scutari, and lastly of Varna. Towards the end of June the failure of the Russian army before Silistria and the retreat of PASKIEWITSCH changed the character of the war from defensive to offensive operations, and the expedition to the Crimea became the grand object of the campaign. Throughout the Summer, therefore, increased reinforcements continued to join the British army. The detachments sent out from this country amounted to about 3,700 rank and file, and the six battalions added since June, which composed Sir GEORGE CATHCART's division, together with another battalion of the Rifle Brigade, consisted of 5,600 men.

Within the last few weeks the 63d Regiment has been dispatched to the Crimea from Gallipoli, the 62d from Malta, and the 97th from the Piræus, forming a further addition of 2,400 men. These troops had not joined Lord RAGLAN's army at the date of our last letters, but have doubtless since reached the Crimea. When the contest assumed a more obstinate character, and the Russian Generals were found to be in force enough to attack us in our lines, the necessity for reinforcements on a larger scale became urgent, and within the last ten days six powerful steam transports, or men-of-war, carrying on an average 600 rank and file each, have been despatched to the Crimea, and it may be anticipated that they will land 3,500 men at Balaklava about the 5th of December.

At the same time, the 34th and 71st Regiments will proceed from Corfu, the 17th and 89th Regiments from Gibraltar, and the 90th from Dublin. These five battalions are at their full strength of 850 rank and file, and consequently form an additional body of 4,250 men. The reinforcements which will reach the British army in about three weeks from the present time, independently of those previously sent, and which must by this time have arrived, may be rated therefore in round numbers at 7,750 rank and file, who have been prepared and despatched on active service in the present month of November.

To sum up this statement, it appears from these details that in the last four months not less than 19,000 British infantry have been added to Lord RAGLAN's original army of 20,000, and of these about 15,000 men are fresh troops from England or the British garrisons in the Mediterranean, who will arrive in the Crimea in the highest state of efficiency at the most critical moment of the campaign. The rank and file of the British infantry already landed in the East, or now on its way to the Crimea, thus amounts in all to 39,000 men, without reckoning the officers, non-commissioned officers and musicians, or the artillery and cavalry divisions of the army.

This force was, indeed, sadly reduced by cholera and fever even before the expedition sailed from Varna [illegible] either on the passage, or at its landing, and the army has subsequently undergone the losses of more than one sanguinary battle and the wasting hardships of a prolonged and laborious siege. Yet there is reason to believe that, even after the battle of the 5th of November, before which the numbers had fallen as low as 15,700, the infantry under Lord RAGLAN's command had been so far recruited as to amount to not less than 18,000 rank and file—a number which, as we have seen, would speedily be raised to the full former strength of the army.

We abstain for obvious reasons from pursuing the subject of reinforcements any further at this moment, and shall only add, that ample means exist for supplying the demands of the army; men are enlisting throughout the country with the greatest spirit at the rate of more than 1,000 a week; and the Government have no reason to apprehend any diminution in these resources which flow without an effort from the courage and patriotism of the people.

The French Government are, of course, engaged with equal energy, and with larger military resources far nearer than our own to the theatre of war, in recruiting the losses and increasing the efficiency of General CANROBERT's army. Indeed, nothing but the deficiency of powerful and capacious steam transports has retarded the immediate departure of another French *corps d'armée* for the Crimea, and this difficulty will speedily be overcome. General DULAC's division, lately forming part of the army at Lyons, is about to embark; and we already know that French reinforcements 5,000 strong had passed the Bosphorus on their way to the Crimea on the 6th of November.

Although, therefore, the fierce and protracted contest which has now been raging for nearly seven weeks around the walls of Sebastopol has tried to the utmost the powers of endurance of the allied armies, and has altogether disappointed the expectation once entertained of mastering the place by a *coup de main*, the month of December will, we trust, find Lord RAGLAN and General CANROBERT in possession of more powerful means than they have yet had for carrying on the war. When the battle of the 5th of November was fought, the Russian reinforcements, which Prince MENSCHIKOFF had anxiously expected since the opening of the campaign, and for which he suspended his operations, had just arrived; the reinforcements of the allies were still on their way, and it is no business of ours to account for or to palliate the delay which had occurred in dispatching them. The moment was therefore highly critical, for the enemy was at his strongest point; the allied armies, reduced by casualties, sickness, and fatigue, were at their weakest; and even our position in the Valley of Balaklava had been turned by the Russian forces. Thanks, however, to the undaunted valor and the unflinching tenacity of the allied troops, the mighty wave of armed men which dashed against the heights above the Tchernaya broke upon our position in vain. The enemy was driven back with a loss far more terrible than our own. In all probability he will have neither the strength nor the inclination to renew such an attack immediately, and before many days are past we hope to learn that fresh battalions of both the allied armies have manned those heights, and that the next general action they are called upon to fight may decide the fate of Sebastopol and the issue of the campaign.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Nov. 21—Evening.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., reports COTTON freely offered to a limited demand, and quotations of ordinary qualities are fully 1/8d. lower on the week; sales yesterday 5,000 bales; to-day [illegible] bales, [illegible] in the two days being for export. [illegible] no improvement. The CORN trade [illegible] and at our market to-day but a limited [illegible] in WHEAT and FLOUR at the quotations of Friday last. The quality of the new English FLOUR is [illegible], which tends to maintain prices of American. INDIAN CORN, with more liberal arrivals, is quiet, [illegible] lower. The quotations are Philadelphia [illegible] FLOUR 44s. [illegible]; White WHEAT 13s. [illegible]; mixed INDIAN CORN, 44s.; Yellow, 45s.; [illegible]. No change in [illegible] PORK. BACON is dull and lower; [illegible] long middle sold at 35s.@37s. 6d. [illegible] of the catalogue was cleared. LARD, [illegible]. TALLOW, quiet, [illegible].

DROWNED AT RONDOUT.—Coroner [illegible] held an inquest upon the body of a man by the name of JOHN J. [illegible], a wealthy farmer of Esopus, who was found drowned in Rondout Creek on the 6th inst. [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 2d day of December to the 9th day of December, 1854. Men, 92; women, 107; boys, 157; girls, 113. Total, 458:

[illegible]

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.
City Inspector's Office, Saturday, Dec. 9, 1854.

City Paupers—Burial of the Dead.

Some months since a resolution was adopted by the Governors of the Almshouse authorizing the Committee on Out-door Poor "to bury, in private burial-grounds, at the expense of the Department, the body of any and all those who die in the Department, whenever their relatives, priest, minister, or other party, may desire it." In accordance with this resolution, Mr. Thomas M. C. Peters, who has in charge a mission to the Episcopalians in several of the public institutions, buried in St. Michael's Church-yard, Astoria, nine members of that denomination, who had no friend or Church to take care of them, and sent in a bill to the Governors of $49 50 for expenses incurred by such burials. The petition of Mr. Peters was referred to the Committee on Out-door Poor, and they submitted at the last meeting of the Board the following report, which, after a protracted discussion, was adopted—5 Ayes, 4 Noes. Ayes—Messrs. Smith, Herrick, Duke, Pinckney, and Conover. Noes—Messrs. West, Henry, Dugro, and Townsend.

REPORT.

The petition of Mr. Peters, sets forth, that he was served with a copy of a resolution, adopted by this Board, on the 30th of May, 1854, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Out-door Poor be and are hereby authorized to bury at the expense of the Department, the body of any and all those who die in the Department, whenever their relatives, priest, minister, or other party, may desire it; and that the said Committee have power to reject any application for such burials as they may deem it proper to refuse.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON SMITH.

The Hahnemann Academy of Medicine—Annual Meeting.

December 7th, the Hahnemann Academy of Medicine met at their rooms, No. 105 Fourth-avenue. This being the annual meeting for the election of officers, the attendance was larger than usual, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: *President*—C. J. Hempel, M. D. *Vice-President*—E. M. Bolles, M. D. *Corresponding Secretary*—J. T. Curtis, M. D. *Recording Secretary*—E. G. Bartlett, M. D.

An interesting paper on the action of *Apocynum Cannabinum*, in the treatment of dropsy on the chest, with reports of several remarkable cures by that drug, was read by Dr. Fehlich. Dr. J. C. Peters mentioned several cases in confirmation of Dr. Fehlich's opinion of the effects of that remedy in dropsy.

Dr. Fehlich also read the result of a series of experiments upon several individuals with Balsam Copavis, and the successful treatment of erysipelas of the abdomen with the same drug.

Dr. Guernsey reported a case of lead poisoning, which had come under his observation, confirming the provings of that drug as recorded in the *Homoeopathic Materia Medica*.

The history of a malignant case of scarlatina was read by Dr. Ball, in which Carb. Amm. was the successful drug.

Dr. Borkowitz presented to the Society a preparation of cod liver oil, which he had made and used with very decided benefit in several cases of scrofulous disease. A case of consumption, cured by this preparation of the oil, was reported by Dr. Sherrill, who subsequently read a paper on cholera, with mention of cases successfully treated by him on the plan detailed in his last treatise on that disease.

A case of spasmodic colic, treated by Nux. Vom. 6th dil., and a case of marasmus, cured by Arsenicum 3d, were reported by Drs. Barlow and Hallock.

Several cases of intermittent fever, which had refused to yield to Quinine, were reported by Dr. Curtis as cured by him with Carb. Veg. Ignat and Nit. Ac., and from these cases a spirited discussion took place in relation to the treatment of this disease, which elicited many interesting facts in the experience of the members who participated in it.

Jews' Hospital.

At an election held yesterday at the Synagogue, Crosby-street, for the election of three Directors, to serve for three years, commencing 16th January, 1855, the following gentlemen were unanimously reelected: Jno. D. Phillips, Jno M. Davies, Henry Hendricks.

The Hospital building, erecting on Twenty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, is in an advanced state, and expected to be completed in the course of two or three months, and to be ready for the reception of patients. It covers a front of 80 feet on Twenty-eighth-street, and the grounds extend to Twenty-seventh street.

The Society for the education of poor children, and relief of indigent persons of the Jewish persuasion, elected yesterday the officers for the ensuing year, viz.:

Louis J. Cohen, President.
Sol. J. Joseph, Vice-President.
Asher Kursheedt, Treasurer.
M. H. Cardozo, Secretary.
Managers—Benj. Nathan, Theodore J. Seixas, Benj. M. Seixas, George Henriques Jos. Sopia.

Horrible Death in a Sugar Vat.

On Friday Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body of William Wilson, who died on Saturday morning, at the New-York Hospital. The deceased was employed in the sugar-house of Howell & Co, in Duane-street, as a vat cleaner. On the 10th of November last, while cleaning out one of the vats, he turned on the hot water, supposing it to be cold, and when it went over him scalded him about his face and hands. He jumped out of the water, and in his excitement fell into a lime vat. He was rescued from it by some of the workmen in the building, and conveyed to the Hospital. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Vessels Lost in the North River.

On Friday night the schooner *Eagle* sunk in the Kills, and has not yet been raised. It was at first supposed that her Captain was drowned, but this proves a mistake. The loss is considerable. On Wednesday night the steamboat *Shepherd Knapp* sunk off Point-No-Point, and it is feared is so seriously injured as to render her almost entirely useless. She was heavily loaded with freight, some of which went down with her. The greater proportion was successfully transferred to another vessel near at hand at the time, before she went down. The ice yesterday was driving heavily against her, and it was thought by the Captain of the *Edward Payson* that the great masses which were hurled against her would eventually sweep away the whole of her upper deck. The precise amount of the loss we have not been able to ascertain, but it is doubtless very considerable.

The Great Republic.

Messrs. Low & Brothers, of Burling-slip, have obtained permission from the Secretary of the Navy to dock the clipper-ship *Great Republic* in the United States Naval Dry Dock. Blocks are now being placed on the bottom of the dock for this purpose, and the ship will be floated in Friday or Saturday. The owners have repaired this large ship, and now intend to have her bottom examined to ascertain if it was injured at the time she was sunk at the foot of Dover-street, last December, when she was on fire.

City Taxes.

Mr. Hart, receiver of taxes, gives notice that one per cent. was added on the 1st day of December on all taxes unpaid at that date, and that a further addition of one per cent. will be made on the 15th day of December, on all taxes then unpaid. Notice is also hereby given that on the 1st day of January next, interest will be added on all taxes then remaining unpaid, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the 31st day of August, 1852.

Portraits and "Extras."

In the Board of Councilmen, at its last meeting, resolutions were adopted, appropriating $500 for a portrait of Mayor Westervelt, to be placed in the Governor's Room, City Hall; and to give $250 (or $125 each) to Mr. Nathan C. Ely, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Mr. Edwin J. Brown, President of the Board of Councilmen, for their services as Health Commissioners.

Father Gavazzi Coming!

The *Crusader* announces with great delight the fact that Gavazzi is to revisit us:

"Our numerous readers, and all true Americans, will be delighted to learn that Father Alessandro Gavazzi, properly called the 'Second Luther,' will, before long, tread once more the free soil of Columbia. He comes among us not by invitation of any sectarian, political or clerical body, but called by universal acclamation, and by the voice of the people. His mission through the whole Union will be crowned with good effect to the country, and at this time the hero of Rome, Venice, Lombardy and Quebec, will, freely and unmolested, visit places and cities, where only last year it would have been dangerous for him to appear in public.

Contributions Received at the Office of the Daily Times, for Mrs. Hale.

F. A., $3; previously acknowledged, $18; total, $21.

☞ An address is now in circulation in this City, congratulating Wm. Smith O'Brien on his partial restoration to liberty. A large number of signatures have been appended, by the most respectable citizens of New-York.

Investigations Before the Police Commissioners.

But few cases were offered for investigation on Saturday, and even these were of slight importance.

Walter Edgerton, of the Eighth Ward, was charged by his wife (Margaret) with refusing to support herself and his two daughters—one aged 15 and the other 11 years—without any cause.

The defendant did not appear. Captain Turnbull stated that he called on Edgerton, who said he had received notice to attend, but that he thought he would resign on that day.

Mary Ann Gardner testified that she knew the complainant for 20 years; that she bore the character of an excellent and industrious wife.

Elijah Curtis, of the Second Ward, was charged by Christopher O'Connor with having been in a drinking-house in Ann-street, on the morning of Oct. 1, at 4 A. M., and that he and Officer Ray, while sitting there, saw complainant attacked and beaten by a man named Mullins, without interfering.

The officer rebutted the charge, and brought forward testimony to prove that he had not been in the house till he had been relieved from duty at 6 A. M., and that while there no fight occurred.

Charge not entertained.

Richard A. Titus, of the Sixteenth Ward, was charged by Lieutenant Beam with conduct unbecoming a policeman, in refusing to release a prisoner arrested by him, and discharged by Lieut. Beam.

It appears that a man named Daly, with his wife, was returning from an evening party previous to their departure for California, and upon getting out of the cars at Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, Daly sat on the steps of a house to rest himself, when Titus came up and ordered him away, at the same time telling him he would lock him up for the night. A Mr. Medicott, of No. 7 Broad-street, stated that through curiosity he followed the party to the Station-House, and though the officer lodged the complaint of drunkenness, that Daly was capable of taking care of himself, and upon Lieut. Beam refusing to entertain the charge and ordering the prisoner to be released, Titus grappled with him when going out of the Station-House, and insisted on bringing him to Jefferson Market, to have him there locked up.

The case of James Carmody, for an attempted rape on Elizabeth Vance, will be heard on Saturday next.

Killed on the Railroad.

An Irishman named Quinn, while attempting to cross the track at Turner's Station, about 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, was run over and instantly killed by a passenger train on the Erie Railroad. The deceased was removed to the house of his brother-in-law, who resided in the vicinity.

LONG ISLAND.

MURDER TRIAL.

Trial of John N. T. Tucker for Murder.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judges Strong and Moore, and Justices Stillwell and Cuyler.

THIRD DAY—Friday, Dec. 8.

The prisoner was brought into Court at 10½ o'clock this morning, the Court having previously assembled, when the defence proceeded.

Herman J. Eddy called by defence: I examined Mrs. Tucker's face on the morning after this occurrence; saw no wound or blood on either of her temples.

To District Attorney—She was on the bed in her room, lying partly on her back and side; her body was under the bed clothing; her head was on a pillow; I was formerly acquainted with Tucker's parents; his father is dead, his mother is living; has one brother in Wayne County; has four or five sisters and one brother living in Michigan, and another brother, I don't know where he lives; can hardly say that I know any of the pecuniary circumstances of these parties.

To Defence—The brother in Wayne County is a physician; he attended a course of lectures last Winter in New-York, and he borrowed a coat of me to pay his board bill.

David Ewen, sworn: I reside in Phoenixville, Chester Co., Penn.; I keep a drug store; I have known defendant since 1851 or 1850; he was settled in my neighborhood as a preacher over a Baptist congregation; he was there about one year and a half; he left in June, 1853; he purchased of me an article called Fosgate's Cordial; had not the article, and sent for it to this City for him; [illegible] at a time; he bought of me nine or ten dozen of this medicine while there; he complained of chronic diarrhœa, and purchased the medicine for that; on the 4th of July, 1853, he delivered a public lecture there on Odd Fellowship; there was something singular in his lecture; he had a written lecture before him, but it was entirely different from the lecture he delivered; he said that Odd Fellowship was a great adjunct to Christianity; afterwards he said that Christianity was not equal to it; his general character was good so far as I ever heard before this trial; he was always a peaceable, quiet, order-loving citizen; never saw him intoxicated; have seen him act strangely.

To District Attorney—Never attended his Church; suppose it was a large congregation; it was wealthy; have not known anything about him since he left there; the lecture was delivered in the afternoon, to my best recollection; it was the occasion of the presenting of a Bible by the ladies to the Odd Fellows; do not know that he used the cordial.

Nathan T. McVeagh sworn: I reside at Phoenixville, Chester County, Penn.; know defendant; knew him in 1852 and 1853—about eighteen months; he proposed to deliver a lecture in our Hall just before he left; he was stopping at my house, when he called me into a side room and proposed to me to post some bills, stating to the citizens that a lecture would be delivered by Rev. J. N. T. Tucker, at the Temperance Hall, on the next Saturday evening, the subject to be any one subject named by any lady in the audience; told him he acted very singular, when he insisted upon my naming a subject; I declined; when he said he would name one, a sister was in the room; when he said suppose this lady's name is [illegible]; I did not consider it a sensible lecture.

To District Attorney—Did not applaud his lecture on [illegible].

To Court—Do not remember any particular remark made by him; did not consider them sensible.

To District Attorney—He had at that time given up his charge; this was on Sunday afternoon, I think; no one was present but myself.

To Counsel for Prisoner—I meant that he had given up the charge of that church, and not that he had left the ministry.

James Boyle, M. D., sworn: Reside in New-York City; am a practicing physician; have been for nearly ten years in the City; have been a physician for over 30 years; know the prisoner; have known him over 20 years; formerly saw him where his father resided, in Marion, this State, 20 years ago; remember his profession of religion, and connection with the church there; heard him a number of times engage in public religious exercises; one or two years about that time were filled up by large revivals in this State, under the direction of Charles G. Finney, the present President of Oberlin Institute, Ohio, and his coadjutors; the revival was very extensive; I was at that time an Orthodox Presbyterian Clergyman, and engaged in the revival; my own parish was Marion, but I was preaching in neighboring towns; the first acquaintance with prisoner was at his brother-in-law's, then County Clerk at Lyons, Judge Barbour, of Wayne then, now of Ohio; there was a revival in Lyons at the time, and Mr. Tucker was residing there, and Judge Barbour was deeply interested in Tucker, and considered him a young man of fine talents; he was considered skeptical in religion at the time; he was then assisting the County Clerk's Office; I conversed with him at the Judge's request upon religious subjects; he experienced a change under Mr. Littlejohn, when active members took part; he participated by prayers and exhortations; I had seen very excitable people in revivals, but I never saw so much excitement as was manifested in Mr. Tucker; it was remarked among us, and was repulsive; he had no control over himself; he appeared to be entirely lost; when occupied in prayer he would throw his head backward, until it was feared he would burst a blood vessel; so that we felt that there was something of monomania; his whole manner was violent and excited, nothing solemn and impressive; after the meetings were over, conversed with him and found that he was in such a state of mind that I could not reason with him; never saw anything of the kind before, except among the Methodists; he made expressions that made me doubt that he had found true religion, that he had mistaken excitement for religion; there was a wildness in the expression of his eyes; his whole manner was wild.

Q.—Did you see anything in his actions to lead you to the conclusion that he was insane?

[Objected to and finally admitted.]

A.—I did think him insane, and have not changed my mind.

To District Attorney—I preach occasionally, but am not settled over any society; I am not a sectarian; I preach but little, because I have not much faith in preaching; I practice the eclectic system of medicine; that system is set forth in the writings of Dr. Wooster Beach; the allopathic physicians all call themselves eclectic, but I deny them the name; I take all systems and do not follow any specific teacher; I studied in the New-Haven and New-York schools; my office is No. 31 College-place; my treatment is confined to chronic cases; I treat largely scrofulous affections; do not treat by specifics, but first ascertain the case and treat it accordingly; I began my practice in Whitesborough, N. Y., in 1827 or '28; I was then 25 years old; have practiced out of the State; [illegible] have had been Superintendent of a Lunatic Asylum.

Direct resumed—I had no doubt, at the time of which I speak, that the prisoner was a religious monomaniac; I believe that it was a constitutional predisposition, from what I have seen of him; his general character was good—very humane, highest sympathies; saw him once in the jail since this transaction.

To District Attorney—This religious excitement was [illegible]

[illegible]

FOURTH DAY.

The prisoner was brought into Court at 10½ o'clock on Saturday morning, when the defence was proceeded with.

Hon. John A. Cross, Phoebe McKinley, and Dr. Camp, of Brooklyn, and John A. Hull and Richard Briggs, of Albany, testified to strange acts on the part of prisoner, indicating insanity.

Dr. Charles Rowland, recalled by Defence—My first visit to Tucker was relative to the publication of an article written by me upon the subject of cholera, in July; he asked me what was good for headache and the piles; he said his head ached; he was leaning his head upon his hand; told him I had a medicine; said he was subject to headache; felt of his pulse; it was rather quick; directed him to soak his feet and apply Bay rum to his head; pulse was quick and feeble; his face was red and eyes bloodshot; said he had the piles bad, and were sometimes very painful.

Cross-examined by the District Attorney—This was in the *Advertiser* office about 11 A. M. on the 31st of July.

Alvah P. Mabee, sworn: Reside in Albany; know defendant; have known him four or five months—four or five years by reputation; Tucker was at my place of business on the 9th of July at about 9 o'clock A. M.; came with a friend who introduced him to me as Dr. Tucker, and said that he was then publishing the Brooklyn *Advertiser*; his friend said that he had arrived this morning on the boat, and had got into some trouble; Tucker told me that there was a Catholic priest, and three or four Irishmen following him for the purpose of waylaying him or taking his life, he thought, on account of some article he had published; asked me if I had a revolver; said I owned one but did not have it by me; asked for some other weapon to defend himself; let him have my cane—(shown)—a sword cane; he commenced making gestures with it, and said he could defend himself with that against all the Catholic Priests this side of hell if they did not surround him; saw there was something wrong in Tucker, and began to be frightened about letting him have a weapon; he drew the blade violently and shook it before his face, and said that was long enough for any of them; his eyes were glaring, and he looked like an insane man; he then walked towards the door and I followed him, and prevailed upon him to leave the cane, as he might be arrested; said he had been followed all over town; said he had been followed into Mr. Corning's store that morning; said he went there to see about some advertising, and an Irishman in Corning's employ came in and told Mr. C. that he could not work that day as he had received word from Brooklyn of some very important business that had to be attended to that day; then the Irishman turned to him (Tucker) and stared at him, and then walked out of the store; when he came out he said that he saw the said Irishman with two others standing corner of State and Broadway, and as he passed them the said Irishman remarked, "That is him;" one of the others said: "He would like to drink his heart's blood;" he gave me the cane; he then left the store and was gone about an hour, when he returned to the store door and said, "Well," I replied, "I have not been able to procure you a revolver as I promised;" he left the store and I have not seen him since, until to-day; he appeared to be wild; his eyes were glaring.

[illegible]

Ex-Judge Ezra Leland, sworn: Resides in Morris-[illegible]

[illegible]

With this witness the case was closed, and Mr. Burnett, of the counsel for defence, commenced summing up, when the Court adjourned to Monday.

Brooklyn City Mortality.

From the report of the Health Officer, it appears there were only 43 deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending Dec. 9. Four each by consumption and croup, three by debility, and five premature birth. Males, 23; females, 20; adults, 12; children, 31. Total, 43.

Church Dedication.

Yesterday, the Central Presbyterian Church, Schermerhorn, near Nevins-street, Brooklyn, was dedicated to the worship of God by the usual exercises. The dedicatory address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Prime; sermon by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. Rockwell.

Schools in Williamsburg.

At the last meeting of the Board of Education of Williamsburg, Mr. Ennis offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, In view of the increasing interest constantly manifesting itself in the public mind in the cause of universal education, and of the vital importance of having at all times a full supply of competent, well-qualified and efficient teachers, that this Board earnestly and respectfully recommend to their successors in office, the Normal School already established by this Board, in the hope that it may be continued in existence, but so improved and enlarged as to meet the wants of the consolidated city under its new organization.

Cayuga Lake.—The water in Cayuga Lake is lower at the present time than it has been for years, according to the "oldest inhabitant." The steamer *Forest City* cannot reach the dock at Springport, neither can the propeller touch at the dock at the bridge, or enter the inlet at the head of the lake. Great difficulty is and has been experienced by boatmen in reaching the canal, and when reached, in progressing East or West; from the old Cayuga bridge to the lock at the foot of the lake, boats cannot draw but three feet of water.—*Ithaca Journal.*

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 11, 1854.

The Times for the Mails.

The DAILY TIMES, (Morning and Evening) is issued every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail in any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies sent for Fourteen Dollars.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

The North Star's News.

The *North Star* was a welcome arrival on Saturday;—welcome to Wall-street, which clutched her million and a quarter of dust and coin most greedily, and to the seekers of news, who found in her budget an [illegible] lot from both shores of the Pacific, and from the islands that enrich it. The proper California news is not of moment. A prize fight and an execution, returns as good as usual from the mines, easy times for money, and a creditable list of marriages and births, with no more deaths than we are accustomed to record, make up this week's account from California.

The Treaty of Annexation of the Sandwich Islands has been approved by the Ministry unanimously. The Heir Apparent too, who has opposed the measure heretofore, waives his scruples. The King is well disposed, and when a few minor questions are settled, no doubt the document will be dispatched by the *Mississippi*. We shall probably have authentic demonstration *of the King's signature by the next arrival*, or by the one succeeding that.

The *Mississippi* brought to Honolulu details of China news to the 11th of September, (we had received outlined news to the [illegible] of that month by the Overland and European route,) which show a most distressed condition of affairs. Canton still holds out against a hundred thousand beleaguering Rebels, though many whose habits, sympathies and interests are with the Imperialists are going over to the Rebels for the sake of bread.

The *Susquehanna* reached San Francisco on the 11th of November—a month to-day—having made her passage from the Japanese port of Simoda to Honolulu in 24 days; during which time her engines stood still but once, while all hands were called to bury the dead. The steamer was ten days at Simoda; the details of her visit there, and the story of her cruise, will be found in our columns; readers will find it exceedingly interesting.

The Oregon and Washington news is much after the usual pattern. Indian attacks and repulses, fears of their continued hostility, fresh tidings of gold findings and corrections of previously exaggerated accounts of the gold found, furnish its staple.

The Temperance Question.

We do not share the apprehensions expressed by some of our cotemporaries, that the Legislature will refuse or fail to pass a law at its coming session prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks. So far as we have any means of forming a judgment upon the subject, a decided majority of both Houses is in favor of such a law. The vote of the State certainly indicates the popular approval of the principle. Gov. Clark was the candidate of those opposed to it. His veto message, in which he not only objected to the specific bill before him, but declared his opposition to *any* prohibitory law, made his position on this subject distinct and unmistakable; and his acceptance of the nomination made this the prominent issue of the canvass. Judge Ullmann, it is true, subsequently took very nearly the same ground, and may thus have received some votes from parties opposed to the law. But the whole vote for Clark and three-fourths of that for Ullmann was a Temperance vote. And the issue seems to us conclusive as to the public sentiment upon that subject. We believe the people of this State, impressed with the magnitude of the evil of intemperance, and despairing of any remedy from existing laws, are in favor of *trying* the experiment of prohibition. And we do not permit ourselves to doubt that the Legislature represents this sentiment, and will in good faith embody it in Legislative enactments. It is quite possible its action may not be sufficiently ultra to satisfy men of extreme views on this subject,—but it will be none the less decided and beneficent on that account. We do not believe the law of last Session will be reenacted; for although it was the best which could be secured under the circumstances, it was not such a law, in all respects, as the judicious friends of prohibition deemed best adapted to advance their cause. Although it was prepared under the auspices of the State Temperance Society, many of its provisions were voted in by decided opponents of the whole movement, and were calculated to render the bill odious with the public and certain to encounter the Governor's veto. Any bill which the coming Legislature may enact, must be framed to be *executed*, and not to be evaded. If it is designed to be permanently embodied into our State Legislation, it must consult public sentiment and rest upon that as its final and firm support. No law that disregards public opinion,—that needlessly encroaches on private rights and personal liberty,—and that prescribes equal penalties for innocent and for criminal acts, can ever become rooted in our society. The spirit and temper of our people render it impossible. While, therefore, a prohibitory law must of necessity interfere seriously with private interest, it must not needlessly disregard private rights, nor trample upon that sentiment of personal liberty which is the strongest passion of our people, and which, though it may yield to a clear conviction of the public good, cannot be crushed by the despotic dictates of mere fanaticism. Of course, it will not be an easy matter to reconcile the principle of prohibition with these requirements;—but that is a difficulty incident to all legislation,—one which must be recognized and solved by that wise prudence which is essential to the just and successful conduct of public affairs. It cannot be ignored, nor can it be rudely disposed of by reckless and extreme provisions. Such a course would inevitably create a reaction in public sentiment, fatal to the movement which those who advise it profess to serve. We have strong confidence in the wisdom and principle of the new Legislature, and in the sound judgment, the clear common sense, and the wise conservatism of Governor Clark.

The New City Hall.

One day last Winter—it was the 19th of January, and snow covered the grass and the gravel of the Park—a fire broke out in the New City Hall. The old rat-hole,—for age is reckoned in buildings not by names or dates so much as by condition,—was in excellent order for burning, and so in a few hours it was a smoking ruin. The Firemen worked nobly to save it, but with becoming resignation when they found it could not be saved. The people did not weep over the smouldering pile, but everybody looked as a man feels when his house, of which he is sick, burns down, and there is no kind of doubt that he will get the whole amount of his insurance.

And yet it was a sad inconvenience to lawyers and judges, and their Honors the Courts. The Common Council could do no *less than institute early measures to repair* the damages done and furnish accommodations for those who had been burned out. But the old building was proverbially unfit for its appointed uses, and there were large numbers to be accommodated beside its occupants, who now only "stayed along" without elbow room to do the City business in—with cramped bed-rooms where ample offices should be afforded, and mere tinder-boxes on a large scale to preserve priceless records in. The feeling was strong, moreover, that whatever building was erected, it should be one creditable in design, an ornament in its architecture, sufficient in its accommodations, fire proof within and without, and built not for to-day or this year only, but with reference to the wants of several generations to come.

Matters took shape slowly, and definite plans at last were formed. During the Summer, an inquisitive, sharp-eyed man might have found—if any one who had stumbled upon the fact had suggested it to him—a quiet, unobtrusive advertisement, hidden away among the Corporation notices *of some of the more modest dailies*. The advertisers were evidently modest men. They did not tell their wants with a brazen face, going to the papers of a large circulation and demanding a conspicuous place. They breathed it gently—they held up to a few hundreds the brief statement of their desire—that plans and specifications for a new City Hall would be accepted. But nothing is ever printed that somebody does not read. This advertisement found its happy readers, and in consequence three plans were submitted;—there were probably more, but our anxiety to possess a glimpse of them we were never able to gratify. Of these three the Board of Councilmen selected as the best, that of Messrs. Field & Correja. Upon the merits, and particularly upon the lack of merit of this, we commented at the time. It provided only about sixty rooms where some one hundred and eighty were needed. It designed to erect a plain copy of the present City Hall upon the site of the burnt building, rivaling it in all its inconveniences and surpassing it in many of its defects. The matter went from the Councilmen to the Aldermen, and was by them referred to a Committee. This Committee rejected the project of the other Board and reported one instead, which was prepared some years ago by Martin E. Thompson, Esq., which essentially is as follows: It proposes two buildings of similar size and appearance as the present, to be connected by a gallery to it and to each other; the three to stand parallel to each other,—the rear one nearly upon the site of the burnt building. There is no question that this would furnish a much more desirable and proper City Hall than the project of the Councilmen would. But it lies open to several serious objections. It could not furnish as well-lighted offices for the Departments nor as quiet rooms for the Courts as might easily be given them. It lacks architectural beauty. The central building would not be capable of the best ventilation, and if its exterior were pleasant to the eye, it would be an offence to taste to erect it where two others will necessarily hide it.

As we understand it, the Aldermen were not at liberty to submit any plans that suited them, but only such as had been sent in, in accordance with the proposals of the advertisement.

Now, Mr. Thompson's were not before the Committee that chose Field & Correja's, and they are not all in accordance with the specifications to which the advertisement limited designers. The fact that his are an improvement upon any that the Councilmen saw, is only another reason why the Aldermen should recommit the subject to the Committee, reject all plans at present before them, advertise openly in the papers where it will be read for the plans of architects, and give every man who has an idea a chance to give New-York the benefit of it, that she may erect, when she goes about it, a City Hall worthy of her.

When the discussion was up in the Board on Thursday evening, Alderman Wakeman laid before the Board substantially the plans which we urged some months ago as most nearly meeting the demands of the City. The same will be on exhibition we are informed at the Exchange, at noon to-day. They purpose to erect a building, which when complete would present three several fronts, one upon Broadway, one upon Chambers-street, and one upon Centre-street. There would be no necessity of erecting all of these at present. The City is neither bankrupt nor poor; but while this is a reason for making the City Hall what it should be, it certainly is none for making an extravagant outlay upon it. There will be no extravagance if the people are allowed to see what is going on. They want time to see it, and the City should take time to get the best plans before commencing work. We hope then that the Aldermen will recommit this matter to-night, and take another look at it before committing us to a plan that will not satisfy the public, and to an expense which will not buy the accommodations which our growing business demands.

Kansas and Slavery.

The Missouri Compromise prohibited Slavery from Kansas forever. Its repeal permitted its introduction. Apologists for that repeal urged that it could have no *practical* effect,—that it only gave to the people the right to do as they should choose about it,—that the settlers were all opposed to Slavery, and that Kansas would inevitably be a *free* State. Senator Douglas, the nominal author of the movement, said that this would be the result. The election for a Delegate to Congress has resulted in the choice *of a pro-Slavery Democrat* of the Atchison and Douglas school by a large majority. This shows of how little value were the quieting assurances by which the advocates of the Nebraska bill have endeavored to allay the public sentiment *against that measure. Of course it* has not been brought about without effort; and the character of that effort, and the success which attended it, illustrate forcibly the real nature of the *popular sovereignty* pretext upon which the justification of the bill is based.

The President appointed Gen. Reeder Governor of the Territory. The Governor divided the Territory into sixteen districts, appointed Election Judges for them all, and gave them *instructions to exclude the votes of all who they should have reason to believe* had come into the Territory for the purpose of voting. This gave a single Judge, appointed by a Governor who held office at the will of the President, full power to *disfranchise* voters at his discretion! This is the style of popular sovereignty that prevails in Kansas. Its practical operation is illustrated by the following paragraphs:

From the Parkville, Mo., Luminary.

Important Movement.—Just before going to press we were informed that immense crowds of Missourians have, within the last two or three *days, been going over into Kansas Territory. The* numbers are estimated to reach 3,000 or 4,000, *most of* whom have passed through *Independence*, Kansas City, and Westport. A deputation was sent to Gov. Reeder to request him to open a polling place at the Shawnee Mission; and he was to take the matter into consideration.

From the Washington Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

In July last I wrote you that Kansas would not be a Slave State. *I am now of a different* opinion. The impertinent and insolent interference of your Eastern fanatics—the colonizing as they have done of hundreds of the lowest class of rowdies to browbeat our voters and prevent a fair expression of the popular will, has brought about this result. They have located themselves near the Kansas River, named their City Lawrence, and number, I am told, some hundreds of voters. I have seen some of them, and they are the most unmitigated looking set of blackguards I have ever laid my eyes on.

Up to late in September, there was no excitement in the Territory on this question. Everybody here and in Missouri believed that Kansas would be a free State; but no sooner did these colonists appear here than all the river counties in Missouri—Andrew, Holt, Buchanan, &c., sent over thousands of their young men to counteract their treasonable schemes. They will be successful.

The colonization from the East referred to above is that of emigrants who go to Kansas as settlers for life. They, of course, are excluded from voting. The thousands who go over from Missouri *for the purpose* of voting, are admitted to the privilege. This is the squatter sovereignty which the present Administration has made the test of democracy, and of fidelity to the Union!

Jury Qualifications.

The Jury that is listening to the Tucker trial at Brooklyn was only obtained after exhausting the whole panel, 45 in number. Most men of intelligence have opinions now-a-days on matters brought so vividly before them as all murder cases in their neighborhood must be. And when the times mellow again, and the newspaper becomes the necessity of the poorest as it now is of all men in common life, if the doctrine is to hold that to have formed an opinion incapacitates a man to sit on the Jury bench, it will be necessary to import Jurors to try our rogues by. The decision of Chief Justice Taney would allow many a man to keep his seat in the Jury-box who has been rejected heretofore. He says, as reported:

"If the Juror has formed an opinion that the prisoners are guilty, and entertains that opinion now without waiting to hear testimony, then he is incompetent. But if, from reading the newspapers or hearing reports, he has impressions on his mind unfavorable to the prisoners, but has no opinion or prejudice which will prevent him from doing impartial justice when he hears the testimony, then he is competent."

☞ By incurring an expense of over a hundred dollars, paid for telegraphic service between here and Washington, we were able to place the Soule correspondence between the French Government and Mr. Mason, as well as abstracts of several Reports, before the Albany *Argus*, Baltimore *Sun*, Buffalo *Commercial*, and some other journals, a good deal sooner than they would have received them from any other quarter. Those papers were quite right in laying the documents before their readers;—but would it have been extravagantly liberal on their part to acknowledge the source from which they got them?

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Death of Lord Dudley Stuart—State of Affairs in the Crimea.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

London, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1854.

Death has become so familiar to us in one shape or other; we hear daily of so many well-known men, carried away by bomb or by cholera, that our feelings have become obtuse to such a degree that we view even great catastrophes with a sort of irreflective coldness. There are, however, losses by which even such an apathy is roused up to painful sensibility. I have the sad duty of announcing to you such a loss. Lord Dudley Stuart *is no more!* It is unnecessary for me to tell what and who that noble-minded nobleman was. His name is so well known as that of a man of most generous feelings, most philanthropic sentiments, most unselfish liberalism, that it would be superfluous to dwell upon his claims to public remembrance. The poor, the destitute, the oppressed knew him, and mourn over his blessed memory. But it is principally by the exiles that his loss will most heavily be felt. He had many different merits and accomplishments as a man, a legislator, and a true Christian, and while his name is to be found wherever a reform in the social or political existence of his country has called on that small phalanx of peaceable warriors, who, unmindful of every secondary considerations, are always ready to support a generous idea, and never hesitate to fight for a lofty truth, he was most unpretending and affable in social life. I reckon as the chief and the special distinction of his life, that imperturbable *consistency with which he defended* and advocated the cause of universal freedom before the aristocratic assembly of British legislators. He was no flatterer of Kings and Princes, and never left off defending a holy cause after it had been deserted by fortune. It was certainly no common merit in him to vindicate with unflinching energy the rights of the people, the justice of the downtrodden, in face of an audience imbued with aristocratic egotism and pride, devoid of all enthusiasm and feeling, and covering the *tribune's* voice with sneers and ironical cheers. He did not *brave* the storm; no, his demeanor was founded on something better than mere *bravado*, which may yield to superior obstinacy in opposition; he went on impassible in doing his duty, and has not been found wavering for a moment, in the accomplishment of what he considered an obligation contracted towards the cause of justice. Peace to his ashes.

I hear that the Poles and other refugees will express their deep sorrow by a public meeting. That of the 29th will not be *forgetful of his memory, and I have reason to* believe that Kossuth will be the eloquent interpreter of the sad feelings of his countrymen. The remains of that true nobleman will, I understand, be brought home from Stockholm, where the sad event took place.

The Press has also a loss to lament, that of Mr. Knight Hunt, *editor for many years* of the *Daily News*, and the author of a very interesting work on the newspaper history of England.

There has happened nothing important in the Crimea, up to the 12th. You will see by the tone of the papers, as well as the exertions of the allied armies to entrench themselves, that hopes for speedy success are at a discount. It is wonderful how the Russians have gained in number and reputation with the very same men who studiously underrated their capabilities of any sort. The declaration of Lord Raglan, who is made field marshal, that he would be very glad to command a stronger army than the one he had under his orders, has no little share in opening people's eyes to the dangers of what was announced to be but a mere *coup de main*. Reinforcements are on the way, no doubt, and more are to be sent, but we hear, at the same time, that the weather in the Euxine was such that no ship had reached Balaklava *from* the 6th to the 8th. On the other hand, the Russians intend, according to all appearances, a fresh and general attack on the whole line of the besiegers. I should not wonder if the telegraph would announce, this week, a new victory with some more thousands killed on both sides. An official dispatch of Menschikoff, admits that 100 officers and 2,500 men were wounded on the 5th. The number of the dead is not yet given. Recent dispatches from Constantinople say, on the other hand, that the English loss, on the same day, amounts to 2,430 wounded and killed. The French may have lost, perhaps, half that number, which gives for the allies a diminution of strength by about 3,600 men, for one single victory. The public was much shocked at the Governmental style of delicacy displayed by the suppression of that part of Lord Raglan's dispatch which announced the death of three Generals. People say, and very truly too, that the Duke of Newcastle could have sent the sad intelligence to the respective families, at the same time as it ought to have been sent to be printed. But rank and birth must be vindicated here, even on such occasions. The sorrow of a private's mother can surely not be equaled by that of an honorable gentleman-officer's. The affair has, moreover, another side. The engagement of the 5th announced *without* the occurred death of *three* Generals, could fairly have been accepted as an important victory, and as such, to influence the public mind as well as the money market. But the event had quite another aspect, when the fact that three Generals are fallen was known. Such an intelligence made people draw conclusions on the number of subaltern officers and common soldiers who must have fallen.

The "English Democrats" seem to be once more disgusted with that state of affairs, and we are glad to hear their voices. They ask, "Who is Napoleon?" in a circular-placard, and organize themselves to prepare for him, if he should come, a "warm reception." I give you the concluding part of that appeal to the people:

"Men of England! Be equal to that great occasion! Rally round the Committee—it is no party movement—it is open to all who are the friends of the people. Poland would stir in her chains; Hungary would thrill with joy; Italy would start with exultation, could they hear that the working-men of England spurned crowned perjury and murder—raised the great watchword of the French Republic once again, and flouted it in the usurper's bloodless face.

"Every man's honor is in his own keeping—so is a people's—then save yours, you men of England! Let it not be pawned by privileged misrule to victorious iniquity. Let it be understood throughout the world, if Napoleon comes, he is the Queen's guest, not the people's; if the Church prays for him, that the people execrate him; if aristocracy fawns on him, that the people spurn him; if usurers drag their patronage to his blood-stained feet, that there is not an honest working-man—an honest tradesman—in England, who would not think it a branding infamy to touch his hand in friendship."

(Signed) Messrs. Chapman, Geo. Taylor.
And 24 other names, and the Committee.

Prudent people will, to be sure, not respond to that appeal, and even call it by all sorts of names. It is good, however, that it should stand were it but the sentiments of a few. Numbers do not constitute justice, or the Czar's cause is the most sacred that can be thought of.

I have a great many more subjects to write you about, but I am not at all well, and so I must beg leave to conclude for this time.

Musical.

Academy of Music.—This is the last regular night *of the performance of* Grisi and Mario. Thanks to the indifferent support of our musical public, the Bostonians will now share the *privilege of listening to these great artists. There* was a large attendance on Friday, and doubtless will be the same to-night. It is a pity they come too late. "Semiramide," with Mario as *Idreno*, will be the Opera for to-night.

On Saturday evening, Messrs. Dodworth gave a Grand Concert here. The attendance was unsatisfactorily small, and became smaller before the termination of the Concert.

A grand orchestra of sixty performers; a full military band, (according to Messrs. Dodworth's idea of a "full" military band,) and the admirable Serenading Band, were the principal attractions offered in the programme. The orchestra was, of course, the best feature, but the conductor was utterly inefficient. Mr. Bristow brought out some delicate shades of instrumentation, whilst conducting the charming allegretto from his symphony in D minor. The *baton* becomes him better than Mr. H. B. Dodworth—probably from being more used to it. We have not space to refer to the programme *in extenso*, but may mention that two of the pieces in it possessed all the objectionable characteristics of Jullien, with none of his genius for musical painting. The "Musical Panorama of Broadway in 1848" and the "Historical Sketch of New-York" are alike destitute of merit. They have no form, and are excessively mediocre in every dramatic point of view.

Mrs. Georgiana Stuart and Mrs. E. K. Baxter *were the vocalists of the evening. Both ladies* possess well cultivated and pleasing voices, but lack power for such a large building.

Although by no means favorably impressed with the first Concert here, we trust they will deserve sufficient support to justify their continuance. There is a want, a great want of an independent orchestra to perform the works of native composers. Such an orchestra can be had easily enough, and there is certainly no better place for hearing it than the Academy. But the brass band might be dispensed with; it is very good, undoubtedly, but can be heard to greatest perfection in the street.

Broadway Theatre.—The "Midsummer Night's Dream" will be revived to-night, with the original cast and all the beautiful scenery.

Wallack's Theatre.—To-night, another new piece will be produced, entitled "A Gentleman from Ireland." Mr. Brougham, Mr. Dyott, and other leading members of the Company, are in the cast. "Two to One" will be repeated every night this week.

Burton's Theatre.—The "Upper Ten and Lower Twenty" drew crowded houses all last week, but has been withdrawn for other novelties. To-night, Mr. Dion Bourcicault's local review called "Apollo in New-York" is to be produced.

Metropolitan Theatre.—The new play of "Schamyl, or the Prophet's Son" will be brought out here to-night in a manner "regardless of expense." The tragedian, Mr. James Anderson, takes the leading part.

Niblo's Garden.—"La Sonnambula," in English, with M'lle Nau as *Amina*, and Mr. St. Albyn as *Elvino*, to-night.

Barnum's.—Mr. J. R. Scott commences a short engagement here to-night, and plays *Damon* to Mr. Clarke's *Pythias*. In the afternoon, "Quite at Home," and the "Bachelor's Torment."

Wood's Varieties.—Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway. The admirable company at this establishment, and the exceedingly attractive programme they issue, afford abundant delight to large audiences. Mr. Wood has just effected an engagement with the wonderful Signor Felix Carlo and his talented children, who will produce several novelties in rapid succession.

Christy & Wood's Minstrels, No. 444 Broadway.—The immortal George appears to-night in the Opera of the "Virginny Cupid." The best kind of negro minstrelsy can be heard at this establishment.

Buckley's Serenaders, No. 539 Broadway.—The musical fairy extravaganza of "Beauty and the Beast" has created a furor and draws hugely. It is not easy to find a more laughable entertainment than that furnished at this establishment.

Paul Julien, the celebrated violinist, has arrived in the city, and will remain a few days prior to continuing his farewell musical tour of the Union.

Australia.

We have received Sydney papers to date, Sept. 23, and Hobart Town journals to the 24th. There is nothing of interest here to be found in the Sydney papers. We find the following return, showing the number of voters in each electoral District of the island of Van Dieman's Land, in August, 1854, in a Hobart Town paper:

Hobart Town, 2,370; Launceston, 1,063; Buckingham, 646; Westbury, 614; Cornwall, 525; Oatlands, 344; Longford, 312; Campbell Town, 301; Cumberland, 274; Richmond, 265; Brighton, 264; Morven, 261; Sorell, 233; Huon, 195; New-Norfolk, 177. Total number of voters, 7,844.

In the Bathurst *Free Press* of September we find grievous complaints of the increase of crime in that place and in the regions round about. On a recent opening of the Circuit Court, the Judge stated that out of 34 cases 7 were charged with murder, 14 with violence of one description or another, and the remainder had been committed for larceny or robbery. As usual, the vice of drunkenness was the stimulating cause in the majority of cases, and it really was frightful to contemplate the enormous evils which were visited upon society through its instrumentality. Drunkenness stalked abroad, through the streets of Bathurst, from early dawn to midnight. On Sunday morning last he was an eye-witness to a dog and man fight in the public streets, and saw two drunken women before breakfast, besides several men in a state of intoxication through the course of the day. Such evidences of vicious indulgence presented themselves in whatever part of the town he happened to visit, whenever his judicial duty brought him thither.

New-Zealand.

They have a General Assembly in New Zealand worthy of particular note. The *New-Zealander* of the 19th, referring to the prorogation of the General Assembly, says:

"It is our duty this day to record the termination of the first session of the New-Zealand Parliament. We believe that according to law it is necessary, in order to constitute a session, that at least one bill shall have passed both Houses. That requirement has been complied with, and therefore it was so far a complete session. One bill, and only one—to authorize the sale of spirituous liquors on the premises for the use of honorable members—has been passed during a session of two months and a half. This, we assure our distant readers, is not a joke or a caricature, but a grave and literally accurate statement."

City Mortality.

The City Inspector's report of the interments during the past week shows an increase of the number of deaths over the previous week of about one hundred. The health of the City, however, generally, is more than ordinarily good.

Naval.—Chief Engineer King, of the United States Navy, and for some time past the Inspecting Engineer at this Port, has been detailed to supervise the construction of the machinery for the new steam-frigate *Wabash*, at Philadelphia. Chief Engineer Everett succeeds Mr. King.

☞ The gentleman who sent us the notice, soliciting contributions in aid of Mrs. Hale, will please call at the Times Office (Editorial Rooms) between 1 and 2 o'clock this afternoon.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SILKS! SILKS!—REDUCED PRICES AT COLUMBIAN HALL.—[illegible] pieces rich satin plaid, harlequin plaid and checked silks, from [illegible] to [illegible]; [illegible] pieces rich brocade and figured silks, from [illegible] to [illegible], for promenade and evening dresses. [illegible] pieces solid colors and camelion silks, from [illegible] to [illegible]. Bought at auction, and selling off at retail less than they cost to import.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., No. 261 Grand-st.

SAXONY PLAIDS, MERINOS—[illegible] PIECES LUPIN'S French Merinos from [illegible] to [illegible], worth [illegible] and [illegible]; [illegible] pieces Cobourgs and Cashmeres, 7-4 wide, from [illegible] to [illegible], which cost to import [illegible] and [illegible] per yard; [illegible] pieces rich colors, new styles, Saxony and Merino Plaids from [illegible] to [illegible]. Great reduction in price and great bargains at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 261 Grand-st.

LYONS VELVETS, LADIES CLOTHS.—AT COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 261 Grand-st., closing out the balance of the stock of ladies' cloths, in all colors, at a great reduction. Cloths worth [illegible] and $2, selling off at [illegible] and [illegible] per yard. Lyons velvets of superior fabric, selling off from [illegible] to $4—cheap at [illegible] and $6 per yard.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., No. 261 Grand-st.

FURS! FURS!—LADIES' FURS OF EXTRA QUALITIES, and of our manufacture only, consisting of Capes, Victorines, Cuffs and Collars, in all the known varieties and fashions of the same. LEARY & CO., Hatters, Astor House, Broadway.

R. R. R. No. 11.
THE MEDICAL FACULTY ENDORSING THE VIRTUES OF THE R. R. R. REMEDIES.
DR. E. J. EARL, ONE OF THE MOST EMINENT physicians in South Carolina, writes under date of June [illegible], 1854, from Evergreen, Anderson District, as follows: "Having frequently prescribed the R. R. R. Remedies, in my practice, and being a witness to their efficacy in many forms of disease, I have thought proper to write you for a few dozen, each, of your Ready Relief, Renovating Resolvent and Regulators."
If physicians would examine our theory, and test our remedies, they would in many cases, save the precious lives of their patients. How frequently is the physician disappointed in getting his prescription accurately prepared! In hundreds of cases, life has been lost from the poor materials of which the prescriptions are formed. Now, Radway's Regulators are far better as an aperient, a cathartic, a laxative or a purgative, than pills made up by prescription; [illegible] Radway's Regulators than [illegible] Pills, or pills or powders made of Calomel or Mercury, or [illegible] Aloes, Gamboge, &c. Radway's Regulators will never disappoint either the physician or the patient; they are the best medicine, in the form of pills, in use, for chronic complaints, that have been lingering in the system for years, festering the body with sores, and vitiating the blood with corrupt humors. Radway's Renovating Resolvent will in a few days renovate the whole system and give to the most repulsive object a clear and healthy skin. Radway's Ready Relief will, in a few minutes, stop the most excruciating pain. RADWAY & Co. are the inventors and sole proprietors of the R. R. R.
N. B.—R. R. Remedies are sold by Druggists everywhere. RADWAY & CO. Proprietors of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and RENOVATING RESOLVENT. Office, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., up stairs, New-York.

SEASON OF FURS.—GENIN, No. 214 BROADWAY, solicits the attention of the ladies to his magnificent assortment of superb Furs, made up in the newest and most fashionable styles, and consisting of full sets of Hudson's Bay Sable, Russian Sable, Royal Ermine, Stone Marten, Chinchilla, Rock Marten, Mink, &c. His stock of Muffs, Victorines and Cuffs he is confident, has never been surpassed by any ever submitted to the good taste and judgment of the ladies of New-York and vicinity. An immense stock of Gentlemen's Fur and Plush Caps, of the most recherche patterns, combining elegance with warmth, has also just been opened, and all who desire to fortify themselves against the blasts of Winter, are invited to call and examine them. Ladies' Fur and Felt Bonnets, together with an elegant variety of lovely Hats for Children.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

HOLIDAY AND SCHOOL SUITS FOR BOYS FROM five years old upwards, may be purchased at the great Clothing Warehouse of ROGERS & CO., corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., cheaper than at any other establishment in town. Overcoats, talmas and overcoats for boys are offered at from $2 50 to $10, and plain and fancy jackets, togas, polkas cutaways, pants, frock coats, vests, &c., at prices which will surprise parents accustomed to deal elsewhere. Those who call early will have the best opportunity for choice, as the entire stock of Boys' Clothing now on hand will be sold before New Year's. The price is marked in plain figures on each article, and no deviation is made from it.

THE HOLIDAYS.—BOYS AND GIRLS, PREPARE for the holidays. They will soon be upon us, and what a good time we will have on Christmas and New Year's. TUTTLE, of the Emporium, No. 345 Broadway, in compliance with the orders of the juveniles' patron saint, Santa Claus, is receiving at his store any quantity of stockings-full of all kinds of curious Toys. TUTTLE has also at his Curiosity-Shop all sorts of splendid presents for ladies and gentlemen, which they should call and examine before they are all bespoken. Port Monnaies, Jewel Boxes, &c.

CRUSH! PHIZ!! BANG!!! FAILURES!!!! SMASH-UPS!!!!!—A ter-ific crisis. Who's afraid? KNOX is of the opinion that reputation to a business man is better than wealth, and so to enable him to carry his sails all taut and trim during the present financial storm, has determined to sell off his entire stock of furs at twenty-five per cent. less than cost prices. Think of it, ladies! His assortment comprises a great variety of capes, victorines, cuffs, collars, robes, &c.

THE PERFORMANCES OF PERHAM'S TROUPE and the Gift Ticket arrangement, draw vast numbers of people every evening to their new and beautiful establishment, No. 663 Broadway. This Evening there is an almost entire change in their programme. LANE, the great Jig Dancer, appears. The favorite Railroad Galop will be repeated for the 31st time, and JOCKO will conclude the entertainment.

SABLE FURS LESS THAN COST.—THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased at an assignee's sale an extensive assortment of Hudson Bay Sable Furs, at a considerable reduction on the original cost, enables him to afford the Ladies a very desirable luxury, at an extraordinary small expense.
JOHN N. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)

GREAT BARGAINS TO BE HAD IN CELEBRATED Pianos and Melodeons, to be selected from the largest assortment in the United States. Each instrument guaranteed. Second-hand Pianos at extremely low prices. Pianos to rent. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

SILKS, SILKS, AT FIFTY CENTS PER YARD.—We will open this morning 3 cases of striped and plaid silks at 4s per yard; also, rich plaid, brocade, plain and [illegible] do.; also, pink, blue, corn, green and white silks for evening dresses.
E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

MERINOES AT REDUCED PRICES.—THIS DAY we will offer our entire stock of merinoes, parmattas, bombazines, delaines, blankets, wool shawls, plaid cashmeres, &c., at greatly reduced prices.
E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

PRINTED CASHMERES.—G. B. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 220 Greenwich-st., between Robinson and Murray, will open on MONDAY, Dec. 11, another lot also, 1,000 yards Printed Cashmeres for [illegible], worth [illegible]. They will be found the cheapest dress goods ever offered in New-York.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—USEFUL ARTICLES FOR gentlemen; kid gloves, rich cravats, silk under-garments, fancy mufflers, shirts, superior shirts, and three-ply linen collars, at low prices.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

CONSUMPTION AMONGST CLOTHING HOUSES.—Another house failing. If selling large quantities of our superior make of Winter goods at the prices of inferior goods be failing, then we are going satisfactorily fast.
DEVLIN & JESSUP, Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner Nassau.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, Broadway, corner of Houston-st.—Rooms, 50 cents a day, and with parlors adjoining, $1 additional. The proprietor invites the patronage of ladies as well as gentlemen. See advertisement under "Hotels," in this paper.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. Goffin's impregnable defiance locks and cross-bars. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see advertisement in another column.

A CHURCH CASE OF LONG STANDING.—There has been before the Supreme Court for the last fortnight, a case of much interest to the members of Bruce-square Church. It appears that many years ago, Miss HAYCOCK, aged of Governor Hatch, COCK of revolutionary memory, bequeathed by will to the Bruce-square Church, for a parsonage house, the entire name of the Church, the building on Grove near Thompson-street now occupied by Dr. LUTHER, its pastor. This building, at the time of its bequeathal, was an commodious mansion, in a rural neighborhood, in a-lay-out surrounded by other dwellings. For the last quarter of a century, however, dwellings have crowded, and stores and business offices have taken their places, until at last it became quite unsuitable as a dwelling place, but it is quite valuable for business purposes, it being a square lot with some six thousand feet of land, worth, perhaps, $6,000.

The proprietors of the Church petitioned the Court for leave to sell this land and building, and purchase a more suitable residence for their pastor. The heirs of Miss HAYCOCK say that if the building is discontinued as a parsonage house, it must revert to them. During the long time that it has been before the Court there has been some talk of a compromise between the heirs and the Church, but nothing has been effected. It is thought that the Court may give an interlocutory decree and the Church and Society will then decide upon the course to be pursued.

SPECIAL NOTICES

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

The License Question in Jersey City—Judge Dayton's Opinion.

The question of liquor-selling and the operations of the Carson League continue to be the all-absorbing topics in Jersey City, among both the friends and foes of the traffic. Those persons who now are or were engaged in the liquor traffic at the time that the Carson League opened "the vials of wrath" upon them, regarded the issue of the certiorari by Judge POTTS, out of the Supreme Court, as a total suspension of the prosecutions going on against them, and the liquor business was freely resumed. But Judge DAYTON's opinion, read to the Common Council on Tuesday evening last, and the support which the Aldermen offer to the Recorder and City Attorney, together with the announcement that the prosecutions will continue, has considerably renewed the fears and apprehensions of the liquor sellers. The opinion takes the ground, at the outset, that the charter of the city vests in the Mayor and Common Council all legislative power in reference to the subject matter therein referred to, and they in this subject are in the place of the Legislature, and whatever that might have done, in acting for itself, they may do. The Charter authorizes the Mayor and Common Council "to license, regulate, or prohibit inns or taverns, and to prohibit all traffic in, or sale of, intoxicating drink or drinks." The ordinance, which has been enacted upon the basis of the authority above given, does not exceed the powers of the Charter. With reference to the query—"Can a defendant be denied in these cases a trial by jury?" the Judge asserts that they can, as a variety of such cases have arisen, and it has been so since our earliest history. The property rights of citizens are constantly interfered with where no right to trial by jury is allowed. It is held that the words of the Constitution are fully satisfied by preserving the trial by jury in all criminal cases, and trials of right in suits at common law." The violation of the ordinance in question is not a crime, nor is the proceeding before the Recorder a suit at common law. To extend the right of trial by jury to all cases growing out of the police regulations of a large city would be not merely an embarrassment, but it would actually destroy all healthy and energetic action upon the part of a city magistrate. Neither do the charter and ordinances themselves guarantee the right to a trial by Jury. The ordinance authorizes the Recorder to impose a fine, but not to imprison as a punishment for violating the ordinance. Imprisonment may follow for contempt of Court in the nonpayment of the fine, and may continue until the fine is paid, and this provision is nothing more than the common law-case of which the statute is full.

ACCIDENT AT FISHKILL.—A serious accident occurred at Fishkill on the 5th. It appears that Abraham Lo[illegible], of Fishkill, was ascending a ladder in a new building near the landing when he accidentally fell through the floor timbers to the ground, receiving such injuries in the spinal column that he became instantly paralyzed from the shoulders downward. There is no hope of his recovery.

A young man, named Henry Snell, of Hartford, Conn., was found dead in his bed on Wednesday; the cause ascribed was apoplexy. The deceased was a "medium," and by almost nightly experiments had somewhat shattered his system, and had been advised by physicians to abandon the practice.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 65, 17, 19, to 26.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Adjourned to Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Adjourned to December.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Nos. 1060, 1072, 1079, 911, 601, 1063, to 1089, 1090, 1092.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 163, 429, 400, 3, 4, 1155, 283, [illegible]

COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 1516, 1530, 1535, 1537 to 1540, 1543 to 1550.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Dec. 9.
Before Judge Hall.
STEAMBOAT CASE.

The case of *Jacob Shurts vs. The Steamboat New-York*, which was commenced yesterday, was continued this morning. The suit is brought by the owners of the barge Rose, to recover damages for the sinking of the barge, while being towed by the steamboat from New-York to Albany. He alleges that on the 20th day of August, 1853, the steamboat was employed to tow the barge with her cargo of 212 tons of coal, and that she was, while being towed, by the carelessness of those on board the steamboat, towed under and sunk.

The claimants deny any fault on their part, and allege that the barge was towed at the risk of her owners, and the steamboat is not liable for the accident in this case.

For libelant, Mr. Betts; for claimants, Mr. Buckley.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Dec. 8.
Before Mitchell, P. J., and Clerke and Roosevelt, J. J.
ASSIGNMENT—CONSTRUCTION.

C. made a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, containing a provision, that after payment in full, the surplus should be returned to him. *Held*, valid.

Ely vs. Cook.—The object of this action is to set aside an assignment, made by Mr. Cook, as fraudulent and void. By the assignment Mr. Cook conveyed to Messrs. Peck & Coney, all his property, real and personal, in trust, to divide and pay equally among all his creditors, [illegible]

The case was tried before Judge Edwards, without a jury. He held that the assignment was not fraudulent or void, and dismissed the complaint. From this decision the plaintiff appealed.

The case was argued by Messrs. Chas. H. Smith, for the plaintiff, and by [illegible], for the defendant.

ROOSEVELT J.—The assignment was in this case a transfer of all for the equal benefit of all. It allowed no exemptions and created no preferences, and provided for no surplus, until and unless all the creditors should be paid and satisfied. In that event, and in that event only, the assignees were to return the surplus to Cook the debtor. Is such an assignment, on its face, fraudulent? [illegible] It is admitted that without any express direction as to a surplus, if any, a trust, by operation of law, would have resulted in favor of the assignor, and that such a resulting trust would not have affected the validity of the instrument. How, then, can an express direction of the same precise import as that which the law, without the words, would have implied and sanctioned, be unlawful.

Such assignments, when made in good faith, are no more transfers "for the use of the assignor" than are ordinary mortgages for the use of the mortgagor. [illegible]

If assignments by embarrassed debtors are ever valid, the one under consideration, it seems to me, must be so adjudged. [illegible]

[illegible]

appear sufficiently in the opinion of the Court, which was rendered by

ROOSEVELT, J.—The plaintiff sues the defendant for goods sold, work done and money advanced and claims, as the balance of such account, "over and above all offsets," $2,548 38.

In his answer the defendant admits an "indebtedness" in respect of the goods, labor and advances, of $1,572 50; but he says he sold and delivered to the plaintiff's assignor, goods to the amount of $2,0[illegible] 35, and claims to offset that sum, and have the balance certified in his favor.

The plaintiff denies this offset. On a reference to Judge Ulshoeffer, selected for the purpose by both parties, he finds, and so reports, that there is a balance due the plaintiff of $291 64. From this report the defendant appeals.

On the above statement of the pleadings, it is obvious that the burden of proof to reduce by offset the plaintiff's admitted claim of $1,572, below that amount, was upon the defendant Dick. And this view, on an appeal by him and not by the plaintiff, relieves the case, as it now stands, of much of its difficulty.

Dick, it appears, was the patentee of "the Anti-Friction Press," and like most inventors, was possessed of more genius than gold. He therefore applied to the late Matteawan Company, to which the plaintiff has succeeded as receiver, to make and sell the machines for him. They agreed on these at certain prices, to be determined by the second case, and at a certain percentage addition. But, for their own security, they were to receive the proceeds of all sales, crediting Dick with so much as was over the prices so allowed to the company for making them. Dick thus, it will be seen, became the owner of every machine as soon as manufactured, subject, nevertheless, to the company's lien for the cost price, as agreed upon. He was also, as a necessary consequence—and such, too, was the express agreement—to have the right of fixing the selling prices, provided he did not go below the company's lien. But suppose the machines, when finished, would not sell in the market for the company's charges—were they to be kept by the company till they would—a period which might never arrive? Such a construction of the agreement would make it unreasonable, if not absurd. The company, it seems to me, were to hold the machines on sale for a reasonable time at "the prices fixed by Dick," and if then he did not elect to take them himself, and pay the cost prices as agreed upon, the company might sell at the market price and reimburse themselves. But whether, in case of loss, they could charge the same to the defendant, might be a question.

The company, it appears, failed in about nine months after the arrangement was entered into, having some of the machines on hand, which were subsequently sold at less than cost. But even allowing this deduction, the defendant, it seems to me, wholly fails to reduce the admitted indebtedness of eighteen hundred and odd dollars below the amount reported by the referee. The admission is clear and specific; it is even sworn to on the record; whereas the countervailing testimony, so far as it goes, is vague, confused, uncertain and wholly unsatisfactory.

Under these circumstances, and considering that the defendant, in the short space of nine months, has already profited in articles received by him from the Company to the amount of about $8,000, I see no ground, on his behalf at all events, for disturbing the report of a referee judiciously selected by the parties themselves to "hear and determine the issues between them." Judgment affirmed with costs.

BOND OF INDEMNITY TO A SHERIFF—OBLIGOR'S LIABILITIES.

Westervelt vs. Frost.—This is an action on a bond by the Sheriff of New-York against the obligor. The bond was given under the following circumstances by Mr. Frost. He was a judgment creditor. His debtors, although not in possession, were claimed by him to be the owners of certain goods. Another person, however, of the name of Post, claimed the ownership; and the Sheriff, accordingly, before completing his execution, demanded of Frost a bond of indemnity, which was given. Post sued the Sheriff for trespass in making a levy on the goods, and recovered a judgment for $1,3[illegible] 04, which the Sheriff had to pay, besides $209 22, the costs of his defence. He now brings this action on the bond of indemnity, to reimburse his loss. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiff, for the sum of $1,000, the amount of the penalty on the bond. The defendant appealed.

ROOSEVELT, J.—After stating the facts in the case as above, proceeded as follows:

The defendants insist that the bond, under the circumstances, was unlawfully exacted. The goods, it seems, had actually been sold by the Sheriff before he demanded the bond, but he refused (having received notice of the adverse claim) to pay over the proceeds without the indemnity. Frost gave the indemnity and demanded and received the avails of the sale with the full knowledge of the claim of Post. He thus not only ratified, but insisted on the sale, and, having adopted the act of the Sheriff, which, it is now pretended, was other than *bona fide*, and his own attorney in the execution having even attended the sale, he was both legally and morally bound to abide by the consequences of a levy and sale made with his approbation and for his benefit. He should, therefore, be estopped from denying either the date of the bond which is before the sale, or the recitals in it which are in conformity with the right of the case.

There is hardship either way. It was a great hardship on the one side to incur a liability of $1,000 on a judgment of less than $100, and great seeming wrong on the other to subject a public officer acting in good faith, to the individual loss of $1,500 for a commission, perhaps, not exceeding fifteen.

On the whole, the verdict for $1,000 in favor of the sheriff (the extent of the penalty on the bond) would seem to do no more than justice to that officer. The sale was, no doubt, a most unfortunate one. Such was the damaged appearance of the goods, in consequence of the fire, that although nearly one hundred persons attended the auction, scarcely one-tenth their actual value was realized. Sheriffs' sales, however, are never expected to come up to the standard of private bargains. The law requires them to be made by public auction, and, of course, assumes that the articles levied on are to be disposed of at auction prices.

Judgment affirmed with costs.

Before Mitchell, P. J., Roosevelt and Clerke.
ESTATE.

Purnis vs. Purdy.—In construction of will Mrs. Varnum is entitled to a share in the residuary estate as a legatee with other legatees.

The opinion of the Court was delivered by Mitchell, P. J.

SPECIAL TERM.—Dec. 8.
Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

Van Vlack vs. Vanderbilt.—This action, together with eighteen others, was upon the calendar of the last term, but owing to the press of business, did not come to trial. This case now comes up on motion to discover the plaintiff. The defendant is Cornelius Vanderbilt, the owner of the line of California steamers. The plaintiff took passage by one of the steamers of this line for California, but alleges that Mr. Vanderbilt did not fulfil the terms of the contract, and they bring this action to recover damages for the non-performance.

The case was submitted to the Court upon the papers. Decision reserved.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Dec. 8.
Before Oakley, C. J., Hoffman and Duer, J. J.
DECISIONS.

McCready vs. Rumsey.—OAKLEY, C. J.—New trial granted on payment of costs from the time of joining issue.

Derrickson vs. New-York and Erie Railroad Company.—CAMPBELL, J.—This was an action brought by an administrator to recover under the statute, his wife having lost her life by an accident happening to one of the trains. The defendants applied for a bill of particulars. We are unable to grant an application of this kind.

An action has also been brought at common law to recover for the loss of the wife's services. We do not say whether both these actions may be brought or not, but in either case it does not alter the question now under consideration.

The motion must therefore be denied.

Maguire vs. The Harlem Railroad Company.—HOFFMAN, J.—The rule of reference in this case discharged, and a new trial ordered.

TRIAL TERM—Dec. 8.
Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.
SUIT AGAINST A BANK FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT IN APPOINTING A CASHIER.

James S. Gibbons vs. The Broadway Bank.—The plaintiff alleges that in the year 1849, being desirous of obtaining permanent employment, he conceived the idea of establishing a bank in this City.

He communicated this plan to others, who became associated with him therein, and it was fully understood between the parties that the plaintiff should receive the office of cashier, when the bank was established, as a compensation for bringing it into successful operation.

The bank was finally fully organized, under the name of the Broadway Bank; and the associates of the plaintiff in the establishment thereof constituted themselves its directors. They then proceeded to elect a cashier, and, contrary to the express agreement with the plaintiff, appointed another person to that office.

At the same time they adopted a resolution to the effect, that having failed to appoint the plaintiff to the cashiership, as they had promised, they agreed to pay him a reasonable compensation for his services. This action of the Board of Directors the plaintiff claims is binding and obligatory on them, but they have declined to pay him, wherefore he claims damages to the amount of $10,000.

The defendants, in answer, allege that at the time mentioned in the complaint, the plaintiff associated himself with certain persons other than these defendants, in the organization of a bank, which enterprise, however, was never perfected; that the Broadway Bank was, on the contrary, organized against the will and efforts of the plaintiff, and that the agreement between the plaintiff and his associates did not exist at the time the Broadway Bank was organized.

They deny that any resolution was adopted by the Board of Directors of the Broadway Bank to pay the plaintiff any compensation for services performed by him. They further state that the plaintiff, associated with other persons, organized a Banking Institution, that he performed some services for it by procuring subscribers to the Stock, &c., but was never promised the Cashiership of the Bank; that upon its organization it was decided by the Board of Directors that he was not qualified for the office, whereupon a clerkship in the Bank was offered to him, as the best office they believed him capable of filling, which, however, he refused, and then retired from the Association; that before the establishment of the Broadway Bank he induced certain of the Directors of the Association and others, whose subscriptions to the stock he had procured, to withdraw the same, which they accordingly did, and formed another banking Association, by the name of the Ocean Bank, of which he became Cashier.

The defendants, therefore, claim that they are released from all liability to the plaintiff, on the ground that the Broadway Bank is not the [illegible]

which he was a projector, and also because he has voluntarily retired from all connection with the same.

For plaintiff, Willard, Sweeney & Anderson, James T. Brady; for defendants, D. Wheeler, James Whiting.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.
Before Judge Green.
LANDLORDISM.

Elisha Bloomer vs. O. Meyer.—This was an action by a landlord to recover a balance of rent alleged to be due from the defendant for premises at No. 306 Greenwich, payable in advance on the 1st of November last. The amount claimed to be due was $62 50. To sustain the plaintiff's case a written agreement was produced, with the usual provision for use and occupation and the payment of the rent. To meet this the defendant, while admitting the validity of the lease, set up that he had made with the landlord a verbal agreement, also, to permit the tenant to have the privilege of placing a showcase on the side-walk in front of the store.

The plaintiff's counsel objected to any oral testimony, to disprove or explain a written agreement, which must prevail over all other evidence and the parties thereto be bound by it, to the letter.

The Judge sustained the objection of the plaintiff, *rejecting the evidence and rendering judgment for $62 50 and costs.*

MARINE COURT.
Before Judge Thompson.
CAUTION TO IMMIGRANTS.

Charles Frank, assignee, &c., vs. Wood & Mabie.—This was an action against the defendants, "on a moneyed contract," to recover $355, being the alleged value of two trunks, which were delivered on board a lighter owned by the defendants.

It appeared that a German woman named Gurzenbuffer arrived with other immigrants in the packet ship *Havre*, in October last, and that she, with the other passengers and their baggage, were put on board a lighter, to be landed at a pier near Greenwich-street. According to the evidence of Madame Gurzenbuffer and another passenger, the baggage was to be sent for on the next morning after they landed, but on inquiring at that time, the two trunks belonging to Madame Gurzenbuffer could not be found. She stated that the trunks contained clothing, bedding, jewelry, and seven gold pieces, of the value of twenty francs each. Not being able to obtain her property from the lighter or the ship's agents, she assigned it to the plaintiff by a bill of sale, in consideration of a note for $300. On the part of the defence a non-suit was moved for, on the ground that Madame Gurzenbuffer had not assigned all her interest in the baggage, and that the defendants might be liable in another action for negligence as common carriers. The Judge said he was most decidedly of opinion that the error was fatal to this form of action, and the plaintiff's counsel had to submit to a non-suit.

MARKET REPORTS.

Exports from the Port of New-York.

Exclusive of Specie, to Foreign Ports, for the week ending Dec. 7, and compared with the corresponding week last year:

FLOUR.

	Bbls. 1853.	Value.	Bbls. 1854.	Value.
Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
London	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bremen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Havre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordeaux	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marseilles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Palermo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gibraltar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Australia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Venezuela	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cisplatine Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Granada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
French West Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British West Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British N. America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for the week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in Nov.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in Sept.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total since July 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WHEAT.

	Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Value.
Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
London	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Havre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marseilles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Antwerp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British W. Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for the week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in Sept.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total since July 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

COTTON.

	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Antwerp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bremen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Havre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for the week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in Sept.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total since 1st July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CORN.

	Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Value.
Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cork	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Havre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
French W. Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British W. Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British N. America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for the week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total previously	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total since 1st July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CORN MEAL.

	Bbls.	Value.	Bbls.	Value.
Bordeaux	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Havre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Australia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Granada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Venezuela	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British W. Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British N. America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for the week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total previously	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total since 1st July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BEEF.

	Tierces.	Value.	Tierces.	Value.
London	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Havre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lisbon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marseilles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Australia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Granada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Venezuela	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
French W. Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British W. Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British Guiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British N. America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for the week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total previously	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total since 1st July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PORK.

	Bbls.	Value.	Bbls.	Value.
Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
London	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marseilles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordeaux	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Havre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Antwerp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Australia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Granada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Venezuela	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British Honduras	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British N. America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for the week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total previously	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total since 1st July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

	1853 Am't.	Value.	1854 Am't.	Value.
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bush.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bush.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Meal, bbls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, bbls. & tcs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, bbls. & tcs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tot'l produce for w'k	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total exports for the week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total previously	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total since 1st July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total exp'ts produce from July 1 to Dec. 7, 1853	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total exp'ts produce from July 1 to Dec. 7, 1854	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Difference	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*
SATURDAY, Dec. 9—6 P. M.

ASHES—There were only 40 bbls. sold to-day at $7 for Pearls, and $6 75 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Some 600 bags Rio changed hands to-day at 9½c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy. 600 bales were disposed of to-day within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary	7	7	7	7½
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10
Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FISH—Dry Cod are selling slowly at $3@$3 25 ₩ cwt. Mackerel continue in fair request, at unchanged prices. Pickled Cod and Herring are without variation. Smoked Herring are more freely purchased at 40c.@42½c. for scaled, and 35c., for No. 1, ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in rather less active demand, especially for export, and at less buoyant prices. The day's movements include 6,000 bbls. We quote:

Superfine, No. 2	$7 37½@$7 87½
Ordinary State	[illegible]
Straight State	[illegible]
Favorite State	[illegible]
Mixed Western	[illegible]
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]
Common to good Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	9 25@10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	10 50 @11 50

Canadian has not varied, 600 bbls. superfine having been sold at yesterday's rates. Southern is pretty brisk and buoyant. The day's operations embrace 1,800 bbls. at $8 50@9 25 for low mixed to good straight; and $9 25@$10 25 for favorite to fancy and extra. [illegible] Rye Flour and Corn Meal remain as last noticed.

FRUIT—Sales have been made of [illegible] boxes wet-dried and dry Bunch Raisins at $3 50@$3 [illegible], and $3 75, respectively; [illegible] at $1 42½.

GRAIN—Wheat is in light supply, and held rather above the views of buyers. No important sales have been made public. Rye, Barley, and Oats are less freely offered, and are in pretty good request, at previous quotations. Corn is apparently well wanted, and is languid in price. The day's sales do not exceed 40,000 bushels at 92c.@93c. for Western mixed; 95c. for Southern White; and 95c. for new Round Yellow, ₩ bushel.

HAY—Is still advancing; 600 bales River were purchased to-day at from 87½c.@$1 ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL states that there is no new feature to notice in the Hide market this week. Receipts have been light, and as the demand is quite limited the stock on hand remains about the same as last noticed. Sales have been made chiefly in Buenos Ayres, as there are but few others offering, and the market is entirely bare of the second class of hides. The sales during December are usually light, in consequence of the closing of canal and river navigation—we may, however, expect a fair demand during the Winter, as most of the tanners have but a small stock on hand. Receipts of the week have been very light, amounting to 15,300 hides, as follows: 14,800 Montevideo, ex. *H. Mathews*; and 500 sundries. Sales of the week comprise 6,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 20@21 lbs. at 25c., 6 months usual selection; 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres 21 lbs. at 20½c., 6 months usual selection; 500 Dry Rio Grande, 21½ lbs. at 19½c., 6 months usual selection; 453 Dry Rio Grande, 22 lbs. at 19½c., 6 months usual selection; 1,660 Dry Central American (West Coast,) 20 lbs. at 17½c., 6 months usual selection; 250 Dry Maracaibo, 24½ lbs. at 15½c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 330 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 20 lbs. at 13c., 6 months, rejected water damaged; 300 Dry Tampico, 22 lbs. at 15c., 6 months, rejected water damaged; 330 Dry Texas, 24 lbs. at 15½c., cash, rejected water damaged; 660 Dry and Dry Salted California, 20 lbs. at 14c., 6 months, as they run; 440 Green Salted Montevideo, 46 lbs. at 10½c., 6 months; 300 Green Salted Texas, 65 lbs. at 8½c., 6 months; 6,300 Dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., at 19½c., 7 months, adding 1 per cent. usual selection—in Salem, delivered on board. Stock on hand of Dry, Ox and Cow Hides, is 36,600; and 6,284 Salted do. The expected arrivals include: The *John Murray*, from Buenos Ayres, with 3,500 Hides; the *Ebenezer*, from Entre Rios, with 6,600 (salted Cow Hides); the *Grenada*, from Orinoco, with 10,000 Hides; the *Caros*, from Orinoco, with 12,000 Hides; the *Orinoco*, from Orinoco, with 12,000 hides; the *Bolivar*, from Orinoco, with 14,000 hides and others.

HOPS—New are still selling pretty freely at 31c.@33c., chiefly at 35c.@36c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is retailing at 33½c.@33½c., usual credit, ₩ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are slowly taken at $1 37½@$1 50 ₩ 1,000.

LEAD—Is inactive. Owners ask $6 for English and [illegible] ₩ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL tells us that the market [illegible] to a fair extent. Prime Middle Weights are scarce, and my quotations fully sustained, while Over Weights are rather falling off, and some concessions have been made. Receipts this week have been large, as many tanners sent in their stock, it being the last week of canal navigation. The present stock on hand is quite moderate for the season, but as the demand during the Winter months is not heavy, with our usual supplies per Railroad, a fair supply may be expected until Spring. The demand for Oak is light, with a larger stock than for some time previous, but as the demand for the receipts from the small tanneries has decreased it will probably diminish. Sales have been [illegible] sides Hemlock, and 2,500 do. Oak. Stock on hand comprises 94,400 sides Hemlock and 31,100 Oak. I quote Oak Slaughter, Good Light 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, Good Middle, 26c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, Good Heavy, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter Spanish, Good All Weights [illegible]; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light [illegible]; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle [illegible]; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle 18c.@19½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged All Weights 15c.@17c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor All Weights 11c.@13c.; Hemlock, slaughter in rough, [illegible]—six months credit.

LIME—Is still scarce and quiet, at old rates.

MOLASSES—Sales were reported of 100 hhds. clayed Cuba, or New-Orleans, at 22c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has not varied. Sales were made to-day of only 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 46c. ₩ gallon, and 200 bbls. common Rosin, at $1 90 ₩ bbl., delivered.

OILS—We have nothing really new to notice in Whale, Sperm, or Olive. Linseed is rather more freely [illegible] ₩ gallon. Lard Oil is quiet, [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork has been [illegible] sales of 1,000 bbls. at $12 50 for Mess, and $10 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl., showing a rather easier feeling in the market for the former. Dressed Hogs and Cut Meats are unchanged. Lard is in fair request, at full prices, the day's sales comprising 300 bbls., at 10½c.@10¾c. for old, and 9¾c.@10c. for new, ₩ lb. Beef displays no important alteration, the transactions including 420 bbls., at $5 50@$7 for Country Prime, $8@$10 25 for Country Mess, $15 for repacked Chicago Mess, and $15 @$16 for extra Chicago Mess, ₩ bbl. Beef Hams, Butter and Cheese, are as previously reported.

RICE—A very limited business has been transacted in this line, at $4 for inferior to $5 for prime, ₩ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up this week's business thus: Goat—The market continues dull, with a fair supply of Curacoa. I only notice sales of 2,000 Curacoa at 48c.@49c., 6 months. Deer—The market is quiet with a small stock in the hands of dealers and none in first hands. Sales are 9,000 lbs. Angostura Skins at about 40c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Are inactive and almost nominal, in private. 62 hhds. New-Orleans were sold, by auction, at 4½c.@4¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Prime City rendered is saleable and firm at 12½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—We heard that 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison were obtained at 40c., cash, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 10,000 bushels Corn at 6d. in ship's bags; 500 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@5-32d. ₩ lb.; 300 tcs. Beef at 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d., and 200 bbls. Pork at 2s. For London, the shipments consisted of 1,000 boxes Cheese at 25s.; 30 boxes Bacon at 20s.; 100 bbls. Beef at 23s. 6d. ₩ ton; 300 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d.; 6,000 bushels Grain at 6d.@7d.; 250 bales Hops at 7-16d.@½d. ₩ lb.; 100 bbls. Lard at 30s.; 80 tons Oil Cake at 20s. ₩ ton; and 200 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 9d. For Glasgow and Havre, the engagements were limited at former rates. For Marseilles, there were taken 100 bbls. Rum at 3c. ₩ gallon; and 30,000 lbs. Wool at ½c. ₩ lb. The latest charters were: A vessel (of 200 tons) for the Adriatic Coast for one year on private terms; and another to load at Franklin, La., with Sugar and Molasses, for New-York, at $6 50 ₩ hhd.

SALES OF STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday—First Board*—$1,000 Wilmington Railroad 6s, [illegible]; Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '67, [illegible]; 10 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41; 50 New-Creek Coal Company, 1¼; 200 Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, 1¼; 10 Spring Garden Insurance, 62.

Between Boards—[illegible]

Second Board—$1,000 Camden and Amboy R. R. 6s, '67, [illegible]; City 6s, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41; [illegible] New-Creek Coal Company, 1¼; [illegible] Meadow Railroad, [illegible]; New-Orleans Gas, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, [illegible]; Bank of Northern Liberty, [illegible]; Western Bank, [illegible].

After Board—$1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '67, [illegible].

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, [illegible]; United States 6s, '67, [illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Stock, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, [illegible]; Reading Railroad 6s, '80, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad Stock, [illegible]; Morris Canal, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, [illegible]; Vicksburg Railroad, [illegible]; Girard Bank, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Union Canal, [illegible].

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.—Belgian Fine Gallery of Paintings and Statuary, No. 547 Broadway. D. FRACKELER, Jr., sole accredited agent for the Belgian School of Art, would respectfully announce to the amateurs of fine arts of this great metropolis that he has just received from Europe four valuable paintings by the most celebrated artists:
1. THE JUBILEE OF FIFTY YEARS, by FR. DE BRACKELEER.
2. THE VENETIAN MASQUE, by NICAISE DE KEYSER.
3. THE STORM, by RUBEN.
4. THE RUINS, by [illegible].
These paintings will be exhibited from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., from this date to the 20th December. Admission free.

NEW PAINTING BY ARY SCHEFFER.—The subscribers respectfully announce to the public that, having received a beautiful painting, by the celebrated Ary Scheffer, they will exhibit it for a short time in their Fine Arts Gallery. The picture,
THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST,
is the latest composition of Scheffer, and is confidently offered for the consideration of the public, as a specimen of the highest art. Subscriptions for a fine Line Engraving from this painting, will be received at the Gallery. Exhibition open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission free.
GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

TO THE PUBLIC.—This is to give notice that under the Letters Patent of the United States, issued on the 12th December, 1852, to CHARLES W. CURTIS, of New-Haven, Conn., for a new and useful improvement in Iron Bedsteads and Iron Sackings, viz.—the Combination of light Hoop Metal Bands with Metallic Frames, [illegible] the said improvement is secured to the above-named [illegible], and that no person is authorized to manufacture, sell or use any Bedsteads and Sackings manufactured or made under or in the manner patented by said Letters Patent, without special leave or license granted by the said inventor or his assigns, and that all persons making, selling or using any such Iron Bedsteads and Iron Sackings so manufactured or made will be held accountable in damages, and prosecuted therefor. For Iron Bedsteads made under said Letters Patent, and for licenses, apply to JOHN B. WICKERSHAM, No. 312 Broadway, New-York.
The public is respectfully requested to call at the above place before purchasing at any other establishment, as almost all the Iron Bedsteads manufactured are infringements on the above Patent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1854.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.—For sale, a new forty-horse power steam engine, and two others of fifteen-horse power each. Also, six new boilers, 42 inches in diameter and 26 feet long, with two 14-inch flues in each; one boiler 36 inches in diameter and 18 feet long, with two 10-inch flues; one boiler 42 inches in diameter and 16 feet long, with five 10-inch flues; two 36-inch plain cylinder boilers, 30 feet long; one Locomotive Boiler of 60-horse power [illegible]. The above, or any part of them, with Blowing Engines, will be sold at a very reduced price for cash. Also for sale, 200 2½-inch lap-welded tubes, each 9 feet long—price, 30 cents per foot. Apply to
J. S. BUNCE & CO., No. 22 [illegible] Washington-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 43 Wall-st., [illegible].
N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS is at the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 9th-st., has several vacancies in each of the two departments, the complement being twenty. The thorough, systematic and elegant training afforded is peculiar, and believed to be unequaled in this country.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, corner Houston-st., will receive new pupils this week, and guarantees to prepare them for any situation in business. The facilities for obtaining personal instruction are unsurpassed. Private rooms secured this evening without extra charge. Writing class only $5, for a full scientific course of lessons.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM.—Nos. 18 and 20 Crosby-st.—Open daily from sunrise until 10 P. M. Evening Class at 8 o'clock. JOHN WOOD, Director. Sparring taught by C. F. OTTIGNON, Proprietor.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 213 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 150 Macdougal-st.)
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 6 West 15th st., two doors from 5th-av. The second term will commence Nov. 28.

PIANO-FORTE.—A young lady would attend a few more pupils on the above, at their residence, or her own. Apply at No. 21 Henry-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practising Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES AND FARMS FOR SALE.—At the Union-square Real Estate Office, No. 3 Everett House, corner 4th av. and 17th-st., several fine Houses in various parts of the City. A large number of Farms in the vicinity of New-York. Good unimproved property in the upper part of the City. Very valuable tenement property. Most of the above property will be exchanged for other property within or without the City, improved or unimproved. The location of this office, so convenient for reference, concerning property, offers superior inducements to property owners to give it their patronage. Especial attention also paid to letting of houses, sales of furniture, collections, &c.
EMERSON W. KEYES.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Three-story and basement brick house, marble mantels, gas throughout. Location unexceptionable—Hoyt-st., fifth door north of Atlantic st.—being only ten minutes' walk from the South Ferry, and convenient to Wall st. and Fulton Ferries. Price $4,500—$2,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to the owner on the premises. Possession immediately if required.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A fine large house, new and in a very desirable location, being situated on high ground commanding an extensive view of the village and the Hudson as far as the eye can reach. It was built by day's work, in the best manner, and is very conveniently arranged. The ground (half an acre) is nicely laid out and fenced. For a merchant doing business in New-York it is a very desirable residence, being but half a mile from the depot. Price low and terms very easy. Reference is made to FREDERICK A. COE, Esq., No. 48 John-st., and C. C. MERCHANT, Esq., corner Broadway and Duane-st., or BOOTH & FUNNELL, No. 373 Broadway, or to H. W. BASHFORD, Post-Office, Yonkers, N. Y.

FACTORY FOR SALE OR TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER.—A new five-story and basement brick building in Brooklyn, 130 feet on Raymond-st., 75 feet on Willoughby-st., with a sixty-horse power engine; boiler, shafting, &c., engine-house, boiler-house, drying-house, wash-house, stable, carriage-house and yards. The property is near the Myrtle av. Railroad cars, easy of access, and very desirable for any manufacturing purposes, being thoroughly lighted throughout. The whole will be sold with the engine or in part with power, at a low rent, if applied for immediately. Apply to JOHN O. LORD, No. 31 Water-st., or HOWLER MORGAN, No. 5 Metropolitan Bank Building, corner of Pine st. and Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Situated on the Hoyt avenue in the village of Astoria, L. I., convenient to the steamboat ferry and stage routes, a double house nearly new and in good order, conveniently arranged, supplied with gas, supplied with filtered rain water, and other modern conveniences. The lot is about 150 by 300 feet mostly laid out with trees, shrubs, and contains also a large ice-house. Address M. P. DAYTON, No. 63 Cedar-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—The new Elizabethan Cottage for sale in Morristown, N. J., containing ten rooms, servants' room, bath room and kitchen, with water in kitchen and bath room. Also a new barn on the premises, with all the new improvements. The cottage stands on two acres of land. The premises can be seen at any time.
CHARLES LAMBERT.

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Within sixteen to twenty-two miles of New-York, by railroad. One of 30 acres, one of 45, one of 40, one of 51, one of 136, one of 18, one of 162, and one of 60 acres. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN,
No. 3 Nassau-st.

TO LET.

STEAM POWER TO LET.
AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 25th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 12 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Location very superior on 21st-st. Furniture, very neat and genteel, for sale low. Rent only $750. Apply to KEYES & HOAGLAND, Union-square Real Estate Office, No. 3 Everett House, corner of 4th-av. and 17th-st.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 77 Bond-st., and furniture for sale or to let; the family now occupying the house may be disposed to remain as boarders, if agreeable.

TO LEASE TO FLORISTS.—For a term of years, at a moderate rent, a house and 30 lots of land at Astoria. Also, a number of vacant lots, in parcels to suit. The land is of first quality, and in the immediate vicinity of the gardens of Messrs Thorburn, Buchanan, Buchanan, Mare, Ferrand and Mantel and Wilson. For terms and further particulars apply to N. L. MIKER, No. 125 Nassau-st., New-York, second story.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most conveniently arranged, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Three full lots on [illegible] st., near 3d-av., will be sold separate or together. Over one-half can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of P. S. LUDLOW, No. 32 Nassau-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—An office or small store on Nassau-st., [illegible], together with a large cellar and vaults in which there is an elevator to hoist and lower goods. Likewise, offices to let over the Market Bank corner of Beekman and Pearl-sts. Apply in the Bank.

OFFICES TO RENT.—Two good offices, on the first floor of No. 60 William-st., near Wall. Apply to W. M. LE ROY, No. 60 William-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms in a new building on Cliff-st. Apply to
F. C. HOLL & SON, No. 20 Cliff-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION.—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new warerooms, No. 421 Broadway, (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased facilities of our enlarged instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.
LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

CONSIGNMENT SALE OF PIANOS.—From the best City makers, in plain and fancy cases, from 6 to 7 octaves, with, or are to sell the great reduction from the factory price, for cash, fully warranted. Also, an assortment of second-hand Pianos, at great bargains, from $30 to $150. Pianos of our own manufacture constantly on hand. Apply at the manufactory and warerooms.
McDONALD BROS., No. 266 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BASSFORD & BROWER'S PIANO-FORTE AND MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT, No. 669 Broadway, New-York.—Second-hand pianos bought, sold, and taken in exchange. All new music received as soon as published. Music sent by mail. Teachers supplied on liberal terms.
FRANKLIN BASSFORD,
FRED. W. BROWER,
(Formerly of Jaques & Brother.)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES—Just in from our factory, will be sold at a great reduction from former prices, for cash or short time. These instruments are not surpassed for fullness and sweetness of tone, or for long standing in tune, by any in the market.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 363 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A splendid 7-octave $310 rosewood Piano Forte for sale for $235, as the owner soon sails for Italy; been used but two months; made by the best City makers, perfect in all respects, and fully warranted; patent, metallic frame, modern case and improvements. It can be seen at No. 31 Vesey-st., from 9 o'clock until 3 P. M.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS.—Unrivalled in depth, brilliancy, power and purity of tone. Best in the market. Fully warranted.
GEO. F. BRISTOW, MORSE & CO.,
No. 423 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—A fine assortment of Piano-Fortes for sale cheap. Also, New Piano-Fortes to rent, with privilege of purchasing. HAINES BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, No. 136 3d av., cor. 14th-st.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, with new grand action. Also Carhart & Needham's Melodeons. Sole agency, No. 10 Broadway.
LINCOLN & THOMPSON.

FLUTE INSTRUCTION.—Evening lessons given upon Boehm and other flutes, at No. 133 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Having Harpers', Putnam's, Godey's, Graham's, and all other Periodicals, would do well to send them to E. W. & T.'s Book-Bindery, where they will be bound in a neat, substantial manner, and with despatch.
The country trade solicited. A liberal discount made to Canvassers.
Persons sending volumes from the country to bind, must prepay the express charges, and be particular in the directions for binding. BRITT, WEAVER & THORNE,
No. 42 [illegible], N. Y.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has been appointed assignee for the benefit of creditors, of the property and effects of the late copartnership of JULIAN ALLEN & CO., and requests all persons indebted to said firm to make immediate payment to him at his Office No. 120 Nassau-st. NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1854.
CHARLES E. SOULE, Assignee.

EDWARD A. FRASER, COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for the States of New-York and Connecticut, No. 80 [illegible], New-York. [illegible] invested on bond and mortgage.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.—By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo, pp. 250. Price $1. [illegible]

[illegible]

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & Co., Ann House, No. 2 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway; and at the Publishing Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed (post-paid) to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Seventh edition, cloth 348 pages, 75 colored engravings, concerning all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries [illegible]. Sold by Dr. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. [illegible], [illegible] from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M. and 6 to 9 in the evening. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. [illegible] with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. [illegible]

SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL.—For the cure of Deafness, discharge of matter from the Ears, &c. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—I hereby certify that when I was eleven years old, I was taken with deafness, and in the course of a few months I found it almost impossible to hear, unless in the very loudest tone of voice. I remained in that situation until last Summer, a period of eighteen years, when I heard of SCARPA'S COMPOUND ACOUSTIC OIL. I immediately obtained a bottle of it, which I have used, and am happy to say it has acted like magic and quite cured me. Any one wishing further information of my case which I think a remarkable one, will find me by calling at my residence, Concord-st., first door above 3d. MRS. REBECCA BAXTER.
For sale wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., as well as a valuable article in the market.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—It is very important to remove a cold and cough immediately after the attack. If neglected, the result is consumption. For this purpose McDONALD'S COUGH ANNIHILATOR is [illegible]. It will remove the most fearful cold in a few hours as thousands do testify. Try it and be satisfied. Sold in New-York by the following Druggists: C. H. Ring, [illegible] Guion, A. Rogers, Dr. Hadley, [illegible], E. J. Coddington, Crumbie, F. W. Guion, Dr. Powell, James Crumbie, Dr. Burgess and J. Jones.

DR. CORBETT, No. 10 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in the speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. The method of treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York Medical Society. Has his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every stage of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines do not have the ability, after curing the disease, of leaving the system. [illegible] Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. MAGGIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, and all Nervous Complaints, [illegible] Procreative Functions. Persons about to marry [illegible] should take the LUCINA CORDIAL. $3 per bottle, or two for $5. Office No. [illegible].

DR. P. B. NEWMAN—At No. 209 Hudson-st., New-York, prepares the MEDICATED STRENGTHENING PLASTERS [illegible] so pliable that it can be worn on the joints, and adapted to weak backs and lameness. [illegible] HALL, RUCKEL & CO., No. 218 Greenwich-st., Wholesale Agents, and for sale by Druggists generally.

SHERIDAN.—[illegible] in the effects, pleasant in its application, [illegible] in the future. One trial will inspire confidence. Sold by RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., at their different stores, and by the principal druggists in the City and country. W. WATSON, Wholesale Agent, No. 77 Fulton-st.

HOTELS.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner of Houston-st., on the same block with the Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden, and nearly opposite St. Thomas' Church.

This beautiful new Hotel, in the heart of Broadway, will supply a great desideratum to travelers and the public generally for first class accommodations in the best quarter of the City. [illegible]

The undersigned begs to announce to the public that he has concluded a negotiation with his landlord, CHARLES H. SMITH, Esq., [illegible], and the new white marble building adjoining the Hotel, on the corner, 100 feet on Houston-st., [illegible] the "SMITHSONIAN," [illegible] the establishment to one of the largest in the City, affording accommodations for [illegible] families. The house will be thoroughly heated by steam pipes of the most approved construction, [illegible] and obviating every danger of fire. [illegible] The Dining Saloon will be 25 by 100 feet on the first floor of Broadway, with private dining rooms adjoining, and [illegible] as offered at prices graded to suit the convenience of those inclined to economy as well as the tastes of the more extravagant; AND, WITH ALL THIS, LET ME ASSURE THE PUBLIC THAT THE ESTABLISHMENT SHALL NOT BE SURPASSED FOR THE RESPECTABILITY, DECORUM, ORDER, NEATNESS, ATTENTION AND COMFORT, WITH WHICH IT SHALL BE CONDUCTED. The necessary works to build the new buildings to the purposes designed are in a state of rapid forwardness, and will be completed by the February, of which due notice will be given; AND IN THE MEANTIME THE ACCOMMODATIONS OF THE PRESENT SMITHSONIAN WILL NOT BE INTERRUPTED, WITH, AND MY FRIENDS AND PATRONS ARE INVITED TO CONTINUE THEIR FAVORS AS HERETOFORE. SIDNEY KOPMAN.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—Situated mid-way between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board. EDWIN R. YALE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership, heretofore existing between the undersigned, and conducted in the city of Brooklyn, under the firm name of BURDON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Dated Dec. 4, 1854.
WILLIAM BURDON,
GEORGE L. BENNETT,
HENRY A. V. POST,
DAVID P. BURDON,
JAS. WESTBROOK,
ROBERT EVES.

N. B.—The above named WM. BURDON having retired from the business heretofore conducted by the persons above named, at the corner of Front and Pearl sts., in the city of Brooklyn, the same business, known as Eagle Manufactories, will hereafter be carried on at the same place by the above named GEO. L. BENNETT, H. A. V. POST, DAVID P. BURDON, JAMES WESTBROOK and ROBERT EVES, under the firm name of BURDON & CO.
All persons having claims against the late Firm of BURDON & CO. will please present them to GEORGE L. BENNETT, at the place above mentioned.
The new Firm will attend punctually to all orders in their business, and solicit the public patronage.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BARNARD & SHERWOOD, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st day of November last.
T. E. BARNARD.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7.
W. H. SHERWOOD.
A copartnership is formed between BARTON & SHERWOOD, under which orders are solicited at No. 385 Broadway.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore subsisting between JOHN McKILLOP and JAMES WILLIAMS KIMBALL, under the style of JOHN McKILLOP & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The business of the Commercial Agency will hereafter be conducted by the subscribers at No. 35 Nassau-st., under the firm name of HAWES & McKILLOP.
CHARLES B. HAWES,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1854. JOHN McKILLOP.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.
HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.
New-York, May 1, 1854.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.—Rosewood, mahogany and walnut, newest and most approved patterns. SOLOMON BANNING, No. 39 Catharine-st., would respectfully invite attention to this old manufacturing establishment, where may be found a large assortment of good parlor and bedroom furniture. Will be sold at reduced prices.

MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish solid wrought iron Rolled Beams, [illegible] and lengths as builders may require. [illegible] The public are invited to examine the new buildings of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. [illegible] COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

GAS FIXTURES AND LAMPS.—GAS FIXTURES and [illegible], SOLAR LAMPS, LANTERNS, GIRANDOLES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, FLUID and CAMPHENE LAMPS, of the newest patterns, also, [illegible], at the lowest possible prices, for cash, by THOMAS [illegible], No. 180 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES IN LARGE VARIETY.

At the spacious auction rooms of [illegible], No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane. [illegible]

[illegible] Consignments solicited. Auction every day this week.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, December 11, 1854, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

[illegible]

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

DIAMOND JEWELRY, GOLD WATCHES, &c.—WM. IRVING & CO. [illegible]

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF SUPERIOR SADDLERY AND HARNESS [illegible] A. C. TUTTLE will sell on MONDAY [illegible]

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF 154 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS [illegible] ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange [illegible]

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. [illegible]

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell THIS DAY, Dec. 11, at [illegible]

E. BRENTON BEEBE, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF RICH AND VALUABLE FURNITURE [illegible]

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE [illegible] on TUESDAY (to-morrow) MORNING [illegible]

V. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—TO-MORROW, Tuesday [illegible] Assignee's Sale of the STOCK OF A JEWELER [illegible]

E. D. FOSTER, Auctioneer.

BY FOSTER & GOFF [illegible] GILBERT SAYRES, Mortgagee.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—J. & H. BARTLETT will sell on MONDAY, Dec. 11, at 10 o'clock [illegible]

M. WRAY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—LARGE SALE OF HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, by WM. W. SHIRLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 11 o'clock [illegible]

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TO THE LADIES.—BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 7 o'clock [illegible]

W. COLE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELRY.—On [illegible] W. COLE.

CHARLES H. DELAVAN, Auctioneer.

CHARLES H. DELAVAN will sell [illegible] on MONDAY, the 11th inst. [illegible]

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

W. A. CARTER will sell on [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

AT BAZAAR, No. 31 Crosby-st., on MONDAY at 11 o'clock, will be sold [illegible] JOHN H. GRIFFITH, Proprietor.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, in the City of New-York, until the 10th day of January, 1855, [illegible]

The NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY [illegible]

[illegible]

Bonds of 1847, First Mortgage	$[illegible]
Bonds of 1849, Second Mortgage	[illegible]
Bonds of 1853, Third Mortgage	[illegible]
Bonds of 1862, Convertible	[illegible]
Bonds of 1871, Convertible	[illegible]
Bonds of 1875, present loan	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

[illegible]

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1854.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the stockholders of this Company [illegible]

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. F. DUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE—ALBANY, July 27, 1854. [illegible]

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE UNDERSIGNED [illegible] GENERAL BANKING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS [illegible] GILEAD A. SMITH.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.—The holders of the Scrip Stock of the BANK OF NEW-YORK [illegible]

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

SARATOGA AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD SECOND—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company are requested [illegible] JAMES FORSYTH, President of Saratoga and Washington R. R. Co., Troy, N. Y.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, [illegible] J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 57 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, [illegible] DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE JANUARY INTEREST.—On the Civil Fund Bonds of the State of California, will be paid by JOHN COOK, Jr., at his Office, No. 31 Broadway, on presentation of the Coupons, on and after the 1st January 1855.

$10,000 WANTED—On Bond and Mortgage on a first-class house, brownstone front, on 17th-street [illegible]

PAHQUIOQUE BANK—DANBURY, CONN.—Redeemed at ½ per cent. by CHAS. E. GRANNISS, No. 65 Wall-st.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES WANTED for [illegible]

STOCKS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by A. W. GREENLEAF, office No. 7 Wall-st., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 4th day of December next.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

New-York, Nov. 28, 1854.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, [illegible] Dec. 5, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of [illegible] per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the Office, No. 57 Wall-st.

J. M. McLEAN, Secretary.

LAMPS, CAMPHENE, &c.

CHARLES FULLER, NO. 380 GREENWICH-ST., Manufacturer and Dealer in LAMPS, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, [illegible]

CHARTER-OAK GRAPES.—These Grapes grow [illegible]

INDIA-RUBBER COATS, HORSE COVERS, &c. [illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.

ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible]. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

[illegible]

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

[illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris, or

GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

[illegible]

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $70. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang.

PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.

ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. [illegible]

AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

[illegible]

CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston,	Wednesday, Dec. 6.
AFRICA, [illegible]	[illegible]
ARABIA, [illegible]	[illegible]
AMERICA, Lang,	[illegible]
CANADA, Stone,	[illegible]
AFRICA, Harrison,	[illegible]

[illegible]

For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—[illegible]

[illegible]

W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, W. Harrison, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the Mails and Passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, Capt. [illegible], will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on TUESDAY, Dec. [illegible], connecting with the favorite steamship SIERRA NEVADA [illegible]

[illegible] apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-Green.

Letter Bags made up at the office. Letters, 25 cents per half ounce.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—[illegible] carrying the United States Mail.—The steamship CAHAWBA [illegible] will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, Dec. 26, at 12 o'clock [illegible]

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, [illegible] will succeed the CAHAWBA [illegible]

Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, Capt. [illegible], will leave New-York for Savannah, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, from Pier No. 4, North River, at [illegible] P. M. [illegible]

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $23; Pilatka, $25.

The steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. Thomas Lyon, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 16.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Thos. Skinner, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at [illegible] o'clock [illegible]

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having a capital of $250,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, [illegible]

TRUSTEES.

[illegible]

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 41 Fulton-st., [illegible]

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., [illegible] with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over [illegible]

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICES:

No. 32 William-st., and No. [illegible] Canal-st.

Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Nov. 17, 1854.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office No. 6 Wall-st., [illegible]

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000, with a large surplus.

[illegible]

JAMES W. OTIS, President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE.

TAXES OF 1854.—Notice is hereby given that one per cent. will be added on the 15th of December on all taxes [illegible]

HARVEY HART, Receiver of Taxes.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.—[illegible]

RAILROADS.

HARLEM RAILROAD—INLAND ROUTE—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 11, (Sundays excepted) for Albany and Troy.

[illegible]

JOHN D. ELIOT, Superintendent.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route, now open via CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

[illegible]

WINCHESTER AND ANDRUS.

[illegible] TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS 15 HOURS.

[illegible]

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.

NOTICE—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

[illegible]

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the Northwest; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE. [illegible]

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 20, 1854.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. [illegible]

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 20, [illegible] Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows: [illegible]

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1854, the Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: [illegible]

OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, VIA NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD. [illegible]

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious route through to Montreal [illegible]

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets, and all information [illegible]

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA, from Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. [illegible]

BANK NOTICES.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. [illegible]

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. PURDY, } Vice-Presidents.

H. D. VAN PELT, }

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, May 15, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute [illegible] the circulating Notes of the ASTOR BANK, of the City of New-York, [illegible]

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, [illegible]—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute [illegible] issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker [illegible]

D. B. ST. JOHN, Sup't.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 27, 1854.—Notice to the bill holders of the EIGHTH AVENUE BANK.—[illegible]

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 1, 1854.—The WESTERN BANK OF LOCKPORT [illegible]

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

COAL.—J. L. WORTH, Coal Dealer, [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE [illegible]

[illegible]

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,

GEORGE H. PURSER,

WM. SINCLAIR,

Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1854.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM SACKETT, EDWARD LYNES, NATHAN S. JACKSON and GEORGE BREWSTER, against LAWRENCE M. AYERWAY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not serv.) [illegible]

BENEDICT, BOARDMAN & HUNTINGTON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—MARTIN P. MARTIN and CASIMIR MARTIN against HENRY ARNOLD.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To HENRY ARNOLD: [illegible]

BARRETT & BRINSMADE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—County of New-York.—JAMES A. POTTER against THOMAS McGENEY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.) [illegible]

WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JEFFREY CROPLEY, plaintiff, against [illegible] defendant. [illegible]

SAMUEL C. GEROW, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD DEMAREST, [illegible]

MARIA DEMAREST, Executrix.

JOHN S. MEYER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY HOLT, [illegible]

LUCY HOLT, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK H. MORRIS, [illegible]

FREDERICK MORRIS, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER [illegible]

WILLIAM M. CALDWELL, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH [illegible] claims against WILLIAM SIRBY, [illegible]

CATHARINE SIRBY, } CHARLES SIRBY, } Executors. ALEXANDER McCUE, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BAILEY, [illegible]

PETER G. TAYLOR, [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANKLIN C. GRAY, [illegible]

JOHN COOK, Jr., Administrator.

MATILDA C. GRAY, Administratrix.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, [illegible]

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., [illegible]

SALAMANDER SAFES.

$1,000—BURGLARS FOILED.—[illegible]

New-York, Dec. 5, 1854.

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF NINTH-AVENUE [illegible]

[illegible]

WILLIAM SINCLAIR, } GERSHOM COHEN, } Commissioners. JOHN O'KEEFE, }

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTIETH-STREET [illegible]

[illegible]

EDMOND CROSS, } TERENCE McGUIRE, } Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF [illegible] FIRST STREET [illegible]

[illegible]

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, } [illegible] } ABRAHAM MOORE, }

SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET [illegible]

[illegible]

PATRICK KELLY, } MICHAEL A. REED, } ANTHONY T. GALLAGHER, } Commissioners.

Nov. 15, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING AND LAYING OUT OF A PUBLIC SQUARE KNOWN AS BLOOMINGDALE SQUARE, in the Nineteenth Ward [illegible]

[illegible]

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., [illegible]

[illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER [illegible] claims against DANIEL FOX, [illegible]

[illegible]

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

FAILURE OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK.

Burning of the New Banking House.

While the Empire City Bank was located at the corner of Broadway and Anthony-street it was rumored that the Bank had suspended the redemption of their issues, but owing to good management, the "run" was quickly stopped. Shortly after, an arrangement was carried into effect, whereby the Empire City Bank was transferred to a new banking house, corner of Greenwich and Duane-streets, that was about to be established under the name of "National Exchange." Since that period all has passed off without interruption, until late in the afternoon of Saturday, when it was announced that the Empire City Bank had failed and closed its doors.

The Bank Superintendent will at once take possession of the books and other property of the said Bank, and investigate its affairs. The issues of the Empire City Bank will no doubt be redeemed in a few weeks at a hundred cents on the dollar. It is a rather a singular coincidence that in the course of a few hours after the failure was made public, the banking house should be discovered to be on fire.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIRE.

About 9½ o'clock on Saturday night the fire was discovered. A slight smoke was observed escaping through the windows of the first story in which the principal business of the Bank was transacted. In a few minutes after the alarm was given by people in the neighborhood, three engines arrived, soon after some slight efforts the outside doors facing Greenwich-street were forced open. These doors being of iron, it is to be presumed, offered the greatest obstacle to an entrance, but strange to say, instead of the inner doors being immediately opened in order to afford a communication with the interior of the building, the outside doors were instantly closed by some men who crowded around them, and who repulsed others who were attempting to force an entrance. One party seemed determined that an entrance should not be effected at all events there and then, and the other party, after a momentary squabble, gave up the attempt. The end of a ladder was then placed against the front window next to Chambers-street, the glass and sash of which were easily demolished, but the "ram" [illegible] the service. It was planted [illegible], and the force applied was so slight, that after some fifty blows not the least impression was made on the iron shutters. It was quite obvious that the firemen could not enter the Bank by such means.

Two firemen next succeeded in reaching the windows of the first story, and began to wield light axes, for the purpose of making holes in the shutters. After a good deal of exertion, a small opening was effected, and the ladder being applied again, the shutters were driven in. A considerable amount of smoke issued from the opened window, but the fire was not in the front apartment. It soon appeared that whatever fire was on the premises was confined to the extreme part in Duane-street, to which the firemen directed their attention; but even there the fire was so inconsiderable that no blaze burst forth. The fire seemed to be confined to the ceiling and woodwork about the door in Duane-street. Yet the firemen were very unsuccessful in their efforts to extinguish it speedily, for it still burned while they were striving to beat in the iron shutters. It was nearly half an hour after the fire was discovered before any one ventured to the second story. After a good deal of work, however, an entrance was effected and the building saved—the damage which it sustained not exceeding $2,000. The basement was occupied by the Lafarge Insurance Company, and was considerably injured by the water. If there had been any person residing on the premises the fire could have been extinguished without any trouble.

Since the above was written, we have received the following note from the officers of the Institution:

EMPIRE CITY BANK, Dec. 11, 1854.

The office of the Bank having been rendered untenantable by the fire of Saturday evening, the Directors give notice that they will procure another office for the Bank in the same neighborhood at as early an hour to-day as practicable, of which due notice will be given.

All the valuable books and papers of the Bank, and the entire contents of its vault are saved.

A. M. SININGER, President.
ROBERT CREAMER, Cashier.

Appointments by Mayor Wood Elect.

We understand that Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor elect, has decided to retain the services of the present Mayor's Marshal, and his Assistant, Mr. HINCHMAN. The new Mayor has also made up his mind to change the Chief Clerkship, and ALEXANDER MING, Esq., will receive the appointment in place of CHARLES BURDETT. It will be recollected that Mr. MING was one of the Tammany Hall Democrats who originated the light political title of "Locofoco" by lighting lucifer matches when the gas was shut off by some intruder, who managed to find the metre in the "coal hole," and turned down the screw while the Tammanyites were in secret conclave.

Forgery of a $5,000 Draft in Wall-street.

Yesterday morning the confidential clerk of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in Wall-street, named ABRAHAM ACKERMAN, and three other young men were arrested by Lieut. CARGILL of the Ninth District Police, and GILBERT F. HAYES, of the Independent Police. The parties were brought before Judge STUART, at the Second District Police Court, where they stand charged with being concerned together in forging an endorsement on a $5,000 draft, drawn by the Preble County Branch Bank, Ohio. It seems the draft was paid the moment it was first presented, and after being concealed for several days by ACKERMAN, without spot or blemish, it fell into the hands of one FREDERICK MEEKS, who walked into the office of the above Insurance Company and presented the draft for payment the second time. The Cashier immediately honored the demand, and gave MEEKS a check of deposit on the Ocean Bank for the $5,000, which amount was paid over on presentation of the paper. Two other persons named JOHN H. FLAGLER and PETER CHARLES were accomplices of ACKERMAN and MEEKS, and have also been arrested. The prisoners were all locked up by Judge STUART, to await a further hearing in the matter at an early day this week.

Robbery in Howard-street.

On Saturday, an old offender, calling himself THOMAS EASTWOOD, was arrested by officers [illegible] and UNDERHILL, of Sergeant [illegible]'s squad, Second District Police Court. The charge upon which the arrest was made is as follows: Mr. THEODORE W. THORLEY was sitting at THOMAS FAULKNER's porter-house, in Howard-street, with some friends, and had hung his coat up. EASTWOOD, who happened to be present, seeing they were all engaged with their conversation, watching his opportunity, "lifted" the coat and made tracks. Upon discovering his loss, THORLEY hunted about, and learned the man had been lodged in Bergen Jail for a larceny. The coat contained a pocket-book, with two promissory notes for $250 each, [illegible], worth $4,000, and other papers. Information was given at Jefferson Market, and the officers went [illegible]. EASTWOOD made a great resistance and refused to go on board the ferry-boat; but was forced to do so by the officers. On searching his lodgings at Hoboken, a large quantity of [illegible] were found. Persons having lost such [illegible] are requested to attend at the Jefferson Market Prison, where EASTWOOD was committed by Justice CLARK.

Charge of Arson.

MR. HERBEL, dealer in fancy goods, No. 192 William-street, who was charged with firing the premises at the above place on the morning of the 7th inst., was discharged by Justice BOGART yesterday, the evidence produced against him not being sufficient to warrant his being held for further examination.

Marine Court—George H. Purser vs. Abraham Hadlock and James T. Bertine.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Having conducted the defence in this action as the Attorney for the late firm of WALMSLEY, HAIGHT & Co., the real defendants therein, and observing a disposition on the part of some persons to falsify certain facts in regard thereto, and to attribute to Mr. BERTINE certain matters not chargeable to him, I wish to state through your paper that said action was brought on a promissory note made by said firm, and endorsed HATFIELD & BERTINE, as an accommodation endorsement for said makers; that the makers notified the said endorsers not to pay the note on the ground that the same was usurious and void; that the defence interposed was put in not by the endorsers, but by the makers, by whom my associate and myself were employed, and for whom we defended; that Mr. BERTINE had nothing to do with said defence, and was in Court only as witness for the plaintiff, by whom he had been subpoenaed, and as I think merely for the purpose of securing his attendance, and thereby give color to the false report circulated, that he was defending.

SAMUEL C. GEROW,
No. 20 Chambers-street, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

HAVE YOU BEEN TO HEARD, CLAPP & CO.—This is the usual salutation, the standing topic of conversation of all classes. No 301 Grand-street has become the most popular resort of the ladies in the City, determined on closing their business before the 1st of January, they have reduced the prices of their whole stock of rich dry goods so far below cost as to become a by-word among the ladies, the consequence is, that while others are complaining of Hard Times, they are perfectly overrun with business. Shawls, silks, velvets, plaid merinoes, muslin de laines and other rich dress goods are in greater demand than if no inconvenience was felt by the scarcity of money.

(Advertisement.)

THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, contains thousands of Busts and Casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived; also Skulls, human and animal, from all quarters of the globe—including Egyptian Mummies, Pirates, Robbers, Murderers, and Thieves; also, numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individuals living and dead. Strangers and citizens will find this Cabinet or Museum—always open and FREE,—an agreeable place to visit. Examinations, with written descriptions of character, by Prof. FOWLER, when desired.

(Advertisement.)

LIFE-SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of the public is called to our new style of Daguerreotypes on paper taken in all sizes; the life-size far surpassing, in depth of tone and brilliancy, the most finished painting on canvas. The smaller sizes resembling the most delicate Miniature on ivory. As to likeness and durability, they are unsurpassed. Portraits, of any size, can be made by the process from Daguerreotypes Taken only by J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDERICKS, No. 48 Rue basse du Rempart, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

JNO. R. SCOTT AT BARNUM'S.—This celebrated American tragedian may be seen this evening at Barnum's Museum, in one of his ablest and most interesting characters—that of *Damon*, in "Damon and Pythias." Thousands will now have an opportunity to witness the transcendent performance of this gifted child of histrionic genius, who could not behold him under other circumstances. Two pretty pieces also this afternoon.

(Advertisement.)

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND AUGUSTUS CÆSAR.—Mr. PIERS HEALEY will deliver the first lecture on Wednesday, Dec. 13, at 8 o'clock, at the Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject—*Policy, Position and Prospects of Louis Napoleon*. Tickets 50 cents. To members of the Mercantile Library, 25 cents.

"The second lecture was equally distinguished with the previous one for its originality, elegance and erudition."—*Express, Dec. 7.*

(Advertisement.)

GAS FIXTURES!! GAS FIXTURES!!!—Of splendid design and finish, and twenty *per cent.* cheaper than any other house, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory of JAMES G. MOFFET, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street, third block West of Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Get a good Likeness for a Holiday Present. ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, will give one that is perfect in all respects. Photographs, Crayons and Stereoscopes, taken in any weather.

The Angel Gabriel Again.

The notorious Angel Gabriel blew his horn on the steps of the Brooklyn City Hall yesterday, and several hundred persons gathered to listen to his voice. He preached in his usual vein, and without disturbance.

The Official State Canvass.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The Board of State Canvassers have closed their labors—Mayor PARMALEE and Recorder YOUNG, of this city, acting with Messrs. LEAVENWORTH and COOK, in the unavoidable absence of the Treasurer and Attorney General. The Board organized Thursday evening, commenced work Friday morning, and continued their labors, uninterruptedly, until the entire footings were completed. They reassembled this morning to review their footings, and terminated their labors before 2 o'clock. The *Tribune* will see from this that it had no ground for its charge of tardiness.

We have only time to congratulate the Whigs of the State upon this official proclamation of their glorious Victory:

GOVERNOR.			
Myron H. Clark	156,804	Daniel Ullmann	122,282
Horatio Seymour	156,495	Greene C. Bronson	33,850
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.			
Henry J. Raymond	157,166	G. A. Scroggs	121,037
Wm. H. Ludlow	159,033	Elijah Ford	32,074
CANAL COMMISSIONER.			
Henry Fitzhugh	161,006	Josiah T. Williams	38,444
Jason Clark	130,219	Clark Burnham	113,068
INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS.			
Norwood Bowne	153,947	James P. Sanders	120,747
W. R. Andrews	134,785	Abram Vernam	41,978

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 6, by Rev. Mr. [illegible], at his residence, No. 309 Broome-st., Mr. JOSIAH F. GREEN, of Brattleboro', Vt., to Miss SARAH ANNE LOCKWOOD, of Worcester, Mass.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 7, by Rev. B. M. Hatfield, GILBERT C. HALSTED to Miss AMANDA H. TAFT, all of this City.

At Philadelphia, on Thursday, Dec. 7, by Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, JAMES R. BALDING, of Poughkeepsie, to MARY W., daughter of the late Major [illegible] of this City.

At San Francisco, on Saturday, Nov. 4, at the residence of Hon. WM. M. GWIN by the Most Rev. Joseph S. Alemany, GEORGE W. GUTHRIE, Esq., to EMMA, daughter of the late John [illegible], Esq., of [illegible] Co., Dublin, Ireland.

☞ Dublin papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 10, after a short illness, MARY ALICE, only daughter of John and [illegible] Black.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 12, at [illegible] o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. [illegible] West [illegible] st.

In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 10, ANN MARIA, wife of [illegible], after a short but severe illness.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of City Lodge, No. [illegible], I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., on Tuesday, 12th inst., at [illegible] o'clock.

In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 9, after a lingering illness, [illegible] OWEN, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, James Appleby, No. 104 [illegible], on Monday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

Also, on Saturday, Dec. 9, JOHN [illegible], son of James and Ann Appleby, aged 1 year, 6 months and 27 days.

The funeral will take place at the same time and place as above. Their remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 9, ANNA D., daughter of the late Simeon Stilits.

Her friends and those of her brother, Simeon D. Stilits, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence No. [illegible] Broadway, on Monday, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 9, after a lingering illness, REBECCA MARY, widow of Lawrence J. Bennett, deceased, aged [illegible] years and [illegible] months.

Her funeral will take place on Monday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence corner of [illegible] and Flatbush-ave., Brooklyn.

In Williamsburgh, on Sunday, Dec. 10, GEORGE H. [illegible], Jr., son of George H. and Sarah C. [illegible], aged [illegible].

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. [illegible] South [illegible]-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

At Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, Dec. 4, suddenly, of disease of the heart, JOHN J. WARY, aged [illegible] years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New Advertisements on Fourth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 9.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 Virginia 6s	[illegible]	[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
7,000 Erie Income Bds.	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
15 Canton Company	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
200 do.	[illegible]	[illegible] Erie Railroad	[illegible]
50 Nicara. Transit Co.	17	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
100 McCulloch Gold	[illegible]	[illegible] Panama Railroad	[illegible]
35 Harlem Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	117 Chi. & Rock Isl. R. R.	[illegible]
100 Reading Railroad	[illegible]	100 Hud. Riv. R. R.	[illegible]
104 Ill. Cen. Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]

MONDAY, Dec. 11—A. M.

The condition of business in the heavy or leading interests of trade and finance the past week was rather more satisfactory than the previous week. The Foreign Exchanges fall from one to two ℘ cent.; the City Banks were materially strengthened in Specie; the California arrival of Gold, $1,384,000, was a liberal one, and only $5,000 in Specie—Spanish dollars to one of the Islands—was exported throughout the week. The Import of Foreign Merchandise; particularly Dry Goods, was exceedingly light, and the Export of Domestic Produce, which now includes, besides Cotton and Indian Corn, which have moved freely of late, a fair amount of Flour and Beef, was nearly equal to the corresponding week of last year, when we had the advantage of an active demand from abroad, and better supplies at home of Flour and Wheat. The full benefit of the cessation of Specie shipments has not yet been realized by our Banks. Their last averages were only $300,000 above the week previous, and the aggregate line a little under ten and a half millions. But when it is made apparent, as it soon will be, that the course of the Exchanges, both Foreign and Domestic, coupled with the Weekly Receipts from California, averaging, as they do, a million of dollars, is to accumulation, it is fair to presume that the large and strictly Commercial Banks, will be able to treat their dealers with more liberality. It is by no means certain, however, nor is it perhaps desirable, that the aggregate discount line of the 55 Banks in this City will be much increased, under any probable circumstances, for some weeks to come. There is a rapid liquidation going on in that class of Bank loans, in the newer institutions—many of them originating in speculation—which are based on real estate; building and building materials; on accommodations to the middle-men or speculators in beef cattle, market provisions, &c.; on Avenue Railroads and their Stocks, and on the Stocks of the very Banks which were created for these or similar purposes. The process of contraction in this way is likely to continue. One of the new Banks, the Empire City, failed on Saturday to make good its obligations at the Clearing House. The Standing Committee for the Associated Banks will report the fact on Monday, and the exclusion of the Bank from the House will be treated, as indeed it already is by most persons, as a failure. The event excites very little attention. The note holders are fully secured at Albany. The depositors are not numerous, and the credit of the Bank never the soundest. The recent change of administration was ineffectual to prevent what was quite evident ought to have been done at the time—and could have been done without failure—the winding-up of the concern.

The Import of Foreign Merchandise for the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, was $2,192,960, against $3,087,344 the corresponding week last year. The aggregate for the calendar year, according to the returns by weeks, to the present date is $170,444,000, against $181,320,000 to same period in 1853. The export of Specie for the week, as before stated, was only $5,000, against $696,000 the corresponding week last year. The total Specie export for the calendar year, to date, is $37,105,000, against $24,479,000 to corresponding date last year. The regular Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon was $6,773,887, against $6,855,717 at the close of the previous week. The California packet on Saturday, in addition to $1,384,000 in Gold on freight, brought $100,000 Government Draft on the St. Louis Sub-Treasury to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. It is also stated in the California papers that the January interest on the State Debt has been remitted to New-York. The finances of the State are represented to be in good present condition, and the market for Money among the merchants and traders at San Francisco shows symptoms of lower rates of interest. It will be noticed from the general market reports that business is going on more satisfactorily in the new State.

Our Stock Exchange, during the week, exhibited the usual fluctuations of an unsettled market, under signs of a returning demand for Bonds and Shares from outside buyers. At the Brokers' Board, however, the Bears have most courage, if not superior strength of means, as they have of numbers, and contract sales are still freely made on the calculation of lower prices as the Winter advances. Compared with the closing of Saturday week, the leading Railroad shares were 3@4 ℘ cent. dearer at the Second meeting of the Brokers on Saturday last, though the market left off less spirited than it opened in the forenoon. Erie Convertible Bonds improved during the week 3@4 ℘ cent., and Erie Incomes 10 ℘ cent. The latter, after selling at 95 ℘ cent. cash on Friday, were sold on 60 or 90 days' contract by a leading operator for a decline, at 92 ℘ cent. The shares of the Road for cash delivery are not abundant in the Street. The amount held in the names of the Brokers has been reduced since October from 17,000 to 9,000 shares. There is a wide difference of sentiment towards the Company and its affairs, present and prospective—and especially with reference to the arrangements of its new loan—in the Street and out of it, perhaps, but with parties interested in the success of the Road, the best evidence of confidence is afforded by the tenacity with which they hold on to and increase their shares, and the freedom with which they continue to buy Income and other loans of the Company. They will have to do more, however, to make the advance in both, which they have good reason to hope for, certain and considerable. Every Stock and Bond holder is equally interested in having the new loan taken to the necessary extent of the payment of the $2,648,000 outstanding and early maturing Incomes, not only promptly but at a *favorable* rate. They will find their profit in participating in it as common partners in the credit of the Company, and with common hopes in the early restoration of the market value of their property to figures of respectability, which it better deserves now than when the Bonds were at a premium and the stock at 60.

Foreign Exchange closed for the Collins steamer on Saturday, at slightly firmer rates, for first-class and favorite Bankers' bills, 109@109¼; but a large variety of transient Bank bills, and Exchanges drawn against Produce shipments, were pressing on the market at lower figures, and the wide range of 106 down to 108½ ℘ cent., was again taken. Some of the exporting houses, of high respectability, have intimated that they will not much longer submit to these low rates, without directing their friends on the other side to send them Bank of England notes or Gold. We hear that the old Greek firms, who are at present large buyers of Indian Corn, and perhaps Army provisions, are not in favor with the English Bankers, owing to their supposed Russian affinities. In the Discount houses, there is still a good offering of money on business paper at 12 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, 3 to 5 months, first class names; 15@18 ℘ cent., fair signatures, and 10@12 ℘ cent. for prime, 60 day acceptances. At call, there is a fair supply of of Money at 7 ℘ cent., and there appears to be a growing feeling that it is as well to trust money on, or in Railway and State Stocks, at the unusually low figures, as in paper.

The annual election of Directors of the New-York Central Railroad takes place at Albany on Wednesday. The proposed changes in the Board may not be fully carried out, unless the City stockholders, and others registered here, take the proper steps to have their wishes represented. A large delegation will go to Albany to vote in person, but most of the business will have to be done by proxy. Those who favor the recommendations of the New-York meeting, which we recently reported, and who will not be able to attend in person, will hear more on the subject on application to Mr. TILESTON, at the Phenix Bank.

Rumors have reached here from Liverpool that the three Collins steamers are wanted by one or more of the belligerent Governments of Europe, for transports and war steamers, and that intimation has been conveyed to the agents in Liverpool, Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., that something like £140,000, or $700,000 each, could be had for them. It is even said, that an offer to sell at any rate, not exceeding £160,000, or $800,000 each, making $2,700,000 for the whole line, might be considered in certain high quarters. The rumor has not taken shape to demand either confirmation or contradiction from the Collins Company here, but we do not understand that all knowledge of such intimations has been disclaimed. Whether or not the proposition could, from the nature of their contract with our Government, be immediately entertained, or whether or not, from considerations of national pride, or the commercial and mail profits of the line, it would be listened to at either of the figures named, we are not sure. We believe the Company would have the right to carry the mails fortnightly, as at present, in other and transient steamers, until they could supply new vessels, but the question of selling out the line, and especially three such steamers, capable at all times of being turned into war purposes, as the *Atlantic*, *Pacific* and *Baltic*, without consulting our Government, would be, perhaps, a graver point. On the score of mutual courtesy, or on the calculation that our Government would certainly continue the mail contract, the Collins directors would be free to act on their own judgment. The Government has been liberal, but not steady or reliable in its policy on this subject. It has reserved the option of six months' notice to dissolve the contract. Such notice was intimated by one branch of Congress, the session succeeding the amended contract, and it is liable, at any time, to be formally given by the National Legislature, with or without the recommendation of the Postmaster General, who now complains of the pay under the contract. The line, with the Government bounty, has not been a profitable concern to the owners. They could not be reasonably expected to sacrifice more to patriotism in refusing a round sum for their property than Congress has granted in the terms of the mail contract.

We are informed that the holders of the notes of the Knickerbocker Bank, who have caused the same to be protested and sent to the Bank Department, as required by law, have been paid in full, with the interest and protest fees by the Bank. The following is from a circular issued by the Superintendent of the Bank Department, in relation to the manner of protesting notes:

"If the bank fails to redeem its notes on demand, during the usual banking hours (viz., from 10 to 3 o'clock,) at the place where its notes are payable, then the holder may cause such notes to be protested, in one package, by a notary public, under his seal of office, in the usual manner. And on filing the notice of protest in this Department, together with the notes, the Superintendent is required forthwith to give notice to the bank to pay such protested notes, together with the protest fees and seven per cent interest, and if it fails to do so for fifteen days, then the Superintendent is forthwith to give notice that all the circulating notes issued to the bank will be redeemed out of the trust funds in his hand."

The Superintendent cannot use the Trust Funds to pay bill-holders, without giving the Bank 15 days' notice to pay the same. We think the time allowed by law for Banks to pay their notes after being protested altogether too long; particularly where, as in the case of the Knickerbocker Bank, the securities are known to be wholly in Stocks, and available, at once, for the full security of the Stockholder. There was unusual delay by persons holding these notes in making complaint and protest to the Bank Department, after the failure of the Bank was known. The same delay, we understand, will not be allowed in the case of the Empire City Bank. Protest will be immediately resorted to by parties who feel that the sooner the circulation is retired, the more certain will be the security to the public, and the stronger the public confidence in the New-York Bank Note Currency.

Letters were received by the ***North Star*** on Saturday, by the Panama Railroad Company, from their General Superintendent on the Isthmus, to the effect that their Road would be opened through from Ocean to Ocean in all the month of January, and that about the 20th it was proposed by the friends of the enterprise at Aspinwall and Panama to celebrate its completion by a public jubilee.

The regular Semi-Weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. A. H. NICOLAY will take place to-day, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The English market advices by the steamer *Union* on Saturday report a small decline in Grain and Flour, and very considerable languor in the Cotton trade, both at Liverpool and Manchester. Generally, the manufacturing districts are not looking well; some *few* branches of the iron trade at Birmingham being the exception. The *Mark-lane Express*, the organ of the English wheat growers, represents that prices for Grain and Flour are not likely to rule low for some time to come. The decline now reported is not looked upon as affecting the main question of the amount to be brought forward by the English farmers and the probabilities of supply from abroad. The London *Daily News* has an article on the same trade, from which it appears that out of the sixty millions of quarters Wheat grown in the Kingdom in 1853, equal to 240,000,000 bushels, only 8,015,000 quarters or 64,120,000 bushels were brought forward to the markets in the 290 market towns. The Foreign supplies were equal to 31,264,000 bushels. The probabilities are, according to the argument of the writer, that 60,000,000 Foreign Wheat will be required this season. The bankrupt estate of JAMES MCHENRY, Esq., of Liverpool, it is stated will not pay over 5s. 6d. in the pound. The latest market advices received in England from Australia are not encouraging, but the Gold product at the Melbourne or Victoria placers continued at the rate of 40,000 ounces, or $800,000 a week. The ability of the English people to bear the expenses of the war is being discussed afresh as the prospect of a long and bloody struggle with Russia increases. Reference is made to the resources of the country, as tested by present exports and past burdens of debt. In the single point of population Russia has the advantage. Her numbers are 66,000,000, against 36,000,000 in France, and 28,000,000 in Great Britain. The British Exports in 1790 were of the value of $100,000,000, with a population of 14,000,000. In 1814–15, during the struggle with NAPOLEON, the Exports were $263,015,000 and the population 19,000,000. The war and ordinary expenditures during the year 1814 reached the enormous sum of $525,000,000, and the burden of interest upon the Public Debt alone was $156,000,000 of this sum. The exports for 1853 amounted to $494,665,000. The population, 28,000,000. Thus far the War and other expenditures are at the rate of about $375,000,000, although they may reach $300,000,000 in 1854. The burden of interest is less by $16,000,000 than in 1814, being about $140,000,000 or £28,000,000 sterling, or £1 ℘ head to the population.

The wealth of the nation is thus judged by what the people are able to send abroad for sale.

The manufacturing interest is trusted as the back-bone of this wealth. It has more than doubled since 1814, while the War expenses have yet to be doubled before exceeding the cost of the Waterloo victory, and quadrupled before exceeding the proportionate ability of the people to bear them.

Our attention has been requested to an article which appeared in a cotemporary City journal, a month or two ago, on the policy of removing the duty on raw Wool, used in the American manufacture of Woolen Goods. The subject derives new interest from the present recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury to lend encouragement to the home manufacturer, by making duty free the raw material which he employs. That relief, not to the Woolen manufacturer alone, but to the Specie resources of the Country, by arresting the uncalled for yearly importation of $27,000,000 to $30,000,000 Woolen Goods—all susceptible of being made at home—is undeniable. We are not sure that the remedy proposed works equal justice to the wool grower and the manufacturer, but it seems quite probable that the present duty on the raw material, with an inadequate duty on Woolen Goods, works no great advantage to the former. The article referred to we copy below, without desiring to be held responsible for all its conclusions.

We understand that a draft drawn by one of the Ohio Banks on the Office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in this City for $5,000, was recently presented by a party who had obtained the same by dishonest means, and a check given for the amount. The perpetrators of the fraud have been arrested, and a portion of the money recovered.

Wool and Woolens.

From the Journal of Commerce, Oct. 27.

Wool is now more depressed in value than it has been before for many years, the price having steadily declined for several months, until the medium and lower grades are selling for less than two-thirds of their value eighteen months ago. * * * Wool cannot become an article of food, and must either be worked into woolen manufactures or exported. It is not easy at present to secure a market for it abroad, and the value at home must necessarily depend upon the prosperity of woolen manufacturers. An active demand for home consumption is all the protection which the wool-grower needs; but how shall this demand be secured? By charging imported woolens with the duty of 30 per cent., argues the protectionist. The duty (with some exceptions hereafter to be noted) is accordingly laid; the manufacturers go briskly to work, but in a brief space use up all the wool produced in the country. The scarcity advances the price 50 per cent., and the farmer feels encouraged. But the advance in wool must lead also to an advance in the price of woolen fabrics; and here begins the trouble. This advance has brought woolens up to a price which affords the foreign fabricant a profit above the duty of 30 per cent., and the imports rapidly increase.

At this point, could the manufacturer go abroad and buy the wool he needs out of the markets which supply his competitors, he could meet them in the struggle. Such purchases of wool abroad would not break down the home market, but would cut up the foreign, out of which the wool was taken; and the foreign manufacturer being thus compelled also to pay an advanced price for his raw material, would no longer realize from his industry a profit above the duty charged upon his fabrics. In fact, he would be driven from our market, even were no duty levied on his productions, the cost of sending his product so far from home being a natural and sufficient protection. But the domestic manufacturer cannot buy his wool in foreign markets on equal terms with the foreign fabricant; for our wise Government again interferes, and charges him a duty of 30 ℘ cent. upon every pound thus brought to our shores! This is done ostensibly to benefit the wool-grower, but the intelligent farmer who has followed the foregoing argument, must see that this duty works necessarily to the injury of the native wool-grower. The manufacturer will use the native wool so far as it goes; if he is not then allowed to buy the rest that he needs abroad, on the same terms as foreign manufacturers, the high price of domestic Wool but increases the advantage of the foreigner, and enables him to compete only the more successfully with the home production. The repeal of this duty would work no sort of injury to the domestic Wool-grower. His production, if it increased ever so rapidly, must be taken before the manufacturer can buy the same class of Wools abroad. With land in this country at $1 25 per acre, and a free market, no Wool of the same character will ever pay a better profit to the producer than that grown in the United States. The tendency of such a measure as the admission of the raw material free of duty, will not be, however, to lead the relative cheapness of production. Until the climate of the world change, woolen fabrics will not go out of fashion, and they are especially adapted to the variable climate of the United States. We consume annually in this country nearly 200,000,000 pounds of Wool. Of this, according to the Census of 1850, 52,789,174 pounds were produced in the United States. Estimating the last year's product at 60,000,000, (which is probably above the true amount,) we have the following division of the consumption for the year 1853:

Wool grown in the United States, lbs.	60,000,000
Wool imported in the raw state, lbs.	21,588,079
Imported in woolen fabrics, lbs.	112,749,000
Total consumption, lbs.	194,337,079

The imports of Wool in made fabrics for the year ending June 30, 1854, show an increase upon the year above noticed of 20,000,000 lbs., while the receipts of Wool in the raw state have declined, but we take the previous year as giving a fairer average of the annual trade. The question then is simply this: If the consumption of Wool in this country equal 200,000,000 lbs., as we have shown, and the total of domestic production is less than 60,000,000 lbs., shall the remaining 140,000,000 lbs. be imported in the raw material or in manufactured fabrics? Congress has said, practically, it makes no difference whether the Wool be imported before or after manufacturing, and have therefore levied a uniform duty of 30 ℘ cent. on each. We have already hinted that there were exceptions to this rule, but these exceptions only make the case worse. Blankets of all kinds are charged with a duty of 20 ℘ cent., while the material of which they are composed pays 30 ℘ cent., which is a direct bounty of 10 ℘ cent. to the foreign fabricant. There is no claim that blankets are not easily made; and if the proper dealing of coarse wools were made duty free, there could not be another invoice of foreign blankets here with any hope of profit to the producer, yet we are importing this single article at the rate of a million and a half dollars per annum. Woolen yarns are also imported at the same rate of duty. If the 112,000,000 lbs. wool now imported in the manufactured state were brought in in the raw and manufactured in this country, the wool grower would certainly fare no worse than at present, while if he raised other produce, he might chance to find his market for such commodities vastly improved. Certainly the situation thus given to woolen manufactures would not injure the home demand for wool. With seeds and looms enough running in this country to produce $37,000,000 in value of woolens annually, the home production of 60,000,000 lbs. of Wool would not be likely to clog the market. Nay, more, the existence of such a demand for Wool would greatly increase the home production. If woolen mills in this country were annually consuming 100,000,000 lbs. of free Foreign Wool, and prospering as they must do in such circumstances, the business of Wool-growing would increase at home until we might become exporters of the raw material. England, whose farms [illegible] pay an annual rental per acre of more than would be sufficient to purchase the fee-simple of an estate on this side of the Atlantic, is one of the largest Wool growing countries in the world. Why, with all our advantages, may we not succeed in the same way?

We are not advocating the policy of encouraging Woolen manufactures by Government bounty, in order to provide a market for the raw material. Any such effort [illegible] would only result in a [illegible] prosperity—one to be destructive. We are in favor, however, of removing all vexatious restrictions, and thus leaving our manufacturers to enjoy that prosperity which they would naturally acquire without the interference of Government. Far better would it be to admit both Wool and Woolen fabrics free of duty, than to charge 30 ℘ cent. on each. But even if the duty on fabrics is to be retained, that on the raw material should be removed and thereby abolished. Whatever other theory may be adopted, the idea is absurd of attempting to foster a home industry, and beginning by a tax of 30 ℘ cent. on the raw material used. If the wool were imported, notwithstanding this tax, then the wool-grower might fancy himself benefited; but where the [illegible] is on the [illegible], it [illegible] the wool by [illegible] the [illegible] which wool [illegible] the wool-grower himself [illegible], and that the policy [illegible] nothing but mischief to all concerned, is [illegible] on the home market. Excluding the chief [illegible] in the way of a change from [illegible] with the [illegible] who [illegible]

have clung to the duty [illegible] they [illegible] that it [illegible] the [illegible] argument [illegible] the past [illegible], has [illegible] this idea, and [illegible] one for a change. [illegible] before the next Congress in a definite shape, and it would seem that a measure so universally popular might be carried without difficulty.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Dec. 9.

FLOUR—There is nothing doing to note in the market. The supply is limited, and the demand confined to the home trade. The sales are about 400 barrels at $8 50@$8 75 for good to choice brands Upper Lake, Michigan and Ohio.

WHEAT—For Wheat there is a fair milling demand, but we have no change to report in quotations; sales 4,000 bushels White Michigan, at $2, and 1,000 bushels Red Michigan at $1 75.

CORN—Corn is dull and nominal at 85c.

OATS—Oats are held at 48c. [illegible], and steady.

WHISKEY—Whisky is nominal at 37c.

The receipts for the last 24 hours are as follows: 691 bbls. of FLOUR; 30,000 bushels of CORN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday evening, Dec. 9.

COTTON—Has declined an ⅛c.@¼c. ℘ lb. The sales to-day sum up 7,000 bales. Our quotations for middling are 8c.@8½c.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Dec. 9.

COTTON—In Cotton the prices have been irregular, and the demand steady for manufacturers' use.

WOOL—The market is active for the better grades. The stock is still very light. Sales 27,000 lbs.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The market is quiet. Sales, 25,000 pieces.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 8.

Our sales of COTTON to-day amount to 2,100 bales. Middling we quote at 8½c.

MOBILE, Friday, Dec. 8.

The sales of the week here sum up 6,700 bales. New-Orleans 8½c., Middling 8¼c. The stock on hand is 51,000 bales.

Passengers Sailed.

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

In ship *Pomona*, from *Liverpool*—T. E. Chapman, R. Hildreth.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.					
Sun rises....	7 12	Sun sets....	4 31	Moon rises....	11 06
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.					
Sandy Hook.	12 21	Gov. Island.	1 31	Hell Gate....	3 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 9.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

Arrived.... SUNDAY, Dec. 10.

[illegible]

Sailed.

[illegible]

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. [illegible]—Arr. ship Nabob, [illegible]; barks Tyringham, Cadiz; Union, Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 11, off Cape Horn, was seen ship Charles Ward, [illegible].

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]